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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1960

No. 1. (Craven) Health Division

COMPRISING :

BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT
EARBY URBAN DISTRICT
SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT
SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT
BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT
SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT
SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT
SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT



BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspectors

A N N U A L R E P O R T

For the Year 1960

NO. 1.(CRAVEN) HEALTH DIVISION

Comprising:-

Barnoldswick Urban District
Earby Urban District
Silsden Urban District
Skipton Urban District
Bowland Rural District
Sedbergh Rural District
Settle Rural District
Skipton Rural District

by the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Senior Public Health Inspectors

WESTMORLAND

SEDBERGH R.D.

YORKSHIRE
NORTH RIDING

SETTLE R.D.

SKIPTON R.D.

BOWLAND R.D.

SKIPTON U.D.

BARNOLDSWICK U.D.

EARBY U.D.

SILSDEN U.D.

CLITHEROE

KEIGHLEY

LANCASHIRE

ACREAGE.....451,754.

POPULATION..... 80,690.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH
SERVICES FOR THE AREA

SECTION C. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Barnoldswick U.D.

Earby U.D.

Silsden U.D.

Skipton U.D.

Bowland R.D.

Sedbergh R.D.

Settle R.D.

Skipton R.D.

SECTION E. FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

SECTION F. DIVISIONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

SECTION G. STAFF.

2.

INTRODUCTION.

Divisional Health Office,
Water Street,
Skipton.

Tel: Skipton 2438/9.

To:- The Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1960. The Report again includes details of the health services provided by the West Riding County Council, and is, therefore, a record of all local authority health services available in the area. Occasional references are also made to other services, for the great advantage of the Divisional Scheme of Health Administration is that it has permitted the development of a high degree of co-operation between local authorities, the local health authority, the general medical practitioners, and the hospitals. This co-operation improves each year despite the inherent difficulties of working in a National Health Service which is divided into three distinct parts.

It is inevitably, a rather brief and often inadequate record of the work undertaken in an area which contains eight county districts and 451,754 acres, for the collective efforts of the public health service now cover a wide field. In this context a quotation from the Report of the Ministry of Health for 1959 is of interest.

"The environmental, the personal, the welfare and the mental health services, are integral parts of one community health service, collectively devoted to and concerned with the general health and well-being of the population they serve. Many of the individual problems of these services impinge upon each other, thus emphasising the necessity for their working together in an atmosphere of co-operation and mutual understanding. All this clearly demonstrates the function of the medical officer of health in these days. Viewed in the background of the national health service as a whole, he occupies, as a community physician, a key-position; for not only is he co-ordinator and director of the services under his immediate charge, but he should also act as a link between them and the hospital and the practitioner services. However much these latter services may have acted in varying degrees of isolation in the past the lessons which the precepts of social medicine have to teach will inevitably show how great, in the interests of the sick or injured patient, is the need for closer integration between those concerned with hospital, family or personal, and community medicine".

/continued

3.

It has been said that the good health department which is truly in contact with the people whom it serves is becoming a place to which all manner of men and women turn for help in dealing with an infinite variety of human problems. It is certainly happening in this Division, and we believe that this is as it should be.

To some people the Health Office at Skipton may appear to be rather remote, situated as it is towards the periphery of the Division. But that does not mean that its attitude is any less sympathetic, and its local representatives are usually well known in their respective areas.

The medical officer of health occupies a key position, but it is the 'health team' which does the work, and I should like to express my thanks to them. I should also like to thank the members of the eight Councils for their interest, courtesy and confidence; the public health inspectors for their support, advice, and contributions to this Report; the chief officers of other departments for their kindness and willing help; and the family doctors, hospital consultants and teachers for their co-operation in many aspects of our work.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

M. Hunter.
Medical Officer of Health
and Divisional Medical Officer.

SECTION A. STATISTICAL SUMMARY.TABLE I.

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Barnoldswick	2,764	10,700	149	136
Earby	3,519	5,090	79	68
Silsden	7,101	5,360	64	63
Skipton U.D.	4,211	13,090	203	203
Bowland	83,327	4,920	73	54
Sedbergh	52,674	3,820	43	65
Settle	152,087	13,920	218	182
Skipton R.D.	146,071	23,790	338	271
Total:	451,754	80,690	1,167	1,042

TABLE II.

<u>DISTRICT.</u>	<u>Deaths under 1 yr.</u>	<u>Still-births.</u>	<u>Maternal Deaths</u>
Barnoldswick	4	-	-
Earby	-	1	-
Silsden	2	1	-
Skipton U.D.	6	3	-
Bowland	1	-	-
Sedbergh	1	2	-
Settle	4	2	-
Skipton R.D.	3	6	-

TABLE 3.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE GRAVEN DIVISION - 1960.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis Respiratory	4	1	5
Tuberculosis other	1	1	2
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	10	16	26
Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus	17	7	24
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	15	15
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	8	8
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	46	45	91
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	2	3
Diabetes	5	3	8
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	74	133	207
Coronary disease, Angina	130	74	204
Hypertension with Heart Disease	11	12	23
Other Heart Diseases	39	90	129
Other Circulatory Diseases	32	28	60
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	16	19	35
Bronchitis	33	13	46
Other diseases of Respiratory System	3	5	8
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	8	5	13
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	5	11
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	-	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	3	2	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	27	41	68
Motor vehicle accidents	6	3	9
All other accidents	12	13	25
Suicide	3	4	7
Homicide and operations of War	-	1	1
Totals:	495	547	1,042

COMMENTARY ON VITAL STATISTICS.BIRTHS:

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births, a net total of 1,167 was registered during the year. The adjusted live birth per 1,000 of the population is, therefore, 14.5 compared with 14.5 in 1959. The rates for the West Riding Administrative County and for England and Wales in 1960 were respectively 16.9 and 17.1.

The still-births, after adjustment for transfers, numbered 15. This gives a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births of 12.6 compared with 22.4 for the Administrative County and 19.7. for England and Wales.

DEATHS:

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths in and assigned to the Division was 1,042. The adjusted death rate is 12.9 compared with a figure of 11.5 for both the Administrative County and England and Wales as a whole.

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

After correction for transferable deaths, there were 21 deaths of infants under one year of age. This is a death rate per 1,000 live births of 17.9 compared with rates of 22.5 and 21.7 for the Administrative County and England and Wales respectively. In 1959 our infantile mortality rate was 29.8. The causes of death were as follows:-

Prematurity	5
Congenital Defects	4
Pneumonia and other Lung diseases	5
Intracranial haemorrhage	3
Disease of the Pancreas	1
Leukaemia	1
Nephritis	1
Volvulus	1

MATERNAL MORTALITY:

There were no maternal deaths during the year. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births was 0.73 in the Administrative County, and 0.39 in England and Wales as a whole.

SECTION B.GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.1. LABORATORY SERVICES.

Samples of water, milk, ice-cream and other foods along with specimens for bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratories at Kendal, Preston, Bradford and Wakefield. They continue to provide an excellent service, and the Directors are available for consultation when required.

2. HOSPITAL SERVICES.

The total cost in the financial year ended 31st March, 1959., of the services provided under the National Health Service Acts amounted, for England and Wales, to about £671,000,000. Of this sum 57 per cent was spent on hospital and specialist services, 10 per cent on general medical, 10 per cent on pharmaceutical, $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on general dental and 9 per cent on local health authority services. The increase in expenditure over the previous year was £45,000,000.

There are many people who believe that their contributions, along with the charges paid, and the amounts paid in rates cover the cost of the National Health Service. In fact, they cover but a quarter, leaving three quarters to be met by the Exchequer out of monies voted by Parliament. Of the 57 per cent being spent on hospital services the major part is still absorbed by running costs.

It is, therefore, not surprising that very few new hospitals have been provided since 1948., but there has recently been an increase in the number of schemes for extensions and major improvements. The new out-patients department at Skipton General Hospital comes within this category, and good progress has been made since the contractors started work in the Spring. It will cost £123,163. The new maternity department at St. John's Hospital, Keighley, is another example, and will provide beds for ante-natal care and a unit for the consultant obstetrician.

As regards actual accommodation in our local hospitals., this appears to be satisfactory, with one exception; although it is difficult to obtain a complete picture when many patients are treated in hospitals under the control of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, and the admission of patients is the responsibility of the family doctors.

There is certainly no shortage of accommodation for maternity cases, sick children, tuberculosis, infectious diseases; and the provision of acute medical beds at Raikeswood Hospital has been a great help. It is still difficult to obtain accommodation for the mentally subnormal and severely subnormal, but all urgent cases have been admitted sooner or later. The pressure on beds for the mentally ill has been rather less with the shift of emphasis to out-patient treatment and community care, and although some of the surgical waiting lists are long they are probably no longer than in many other areas.

The exception, mentioned above, is accommodation for the chronic sick; and the view is held that the best use is not being made of what is available to meet the ever increasing demand. This demand has arisen for a number of reasons - e.g., the prejudice and fear of hospitals - particularly the Poor Law - has disappeared; changing social trends, smaller families and their greater dispersal, with increasing numbers of old people living alone; married women going out to work, the fact that few people to-day can afford private nurses and nursing home fees; and the prolongation of life by repeated hospitalisation, particularly of chest and heart cases.

It is important that the elderly sick should be admitted to hospital when the need arises. It is equally important that they should be discharged when they are better, and not remain in hospital occupying much needed beds because their relatives are unwilling to accept responsibility or because of a lack of suitable accommodation in the Welfare Homes. Experience elsewhere has shown that this state of affairs can be largely overcome by the establishment of geriatric departments under the charge of a specialist physician to deal with both the medical and social problems, and to exercise an effective liaison with all the various statutory and voluntary organisations concerned with the care of the aged. Discussions towards that end were held during the year, and the need for such an appointment agreed in principle.

3. TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Ante-natal, relaxation and mothercraft, and child welfare clinics are provided by the Local Health Authority, and include a mobile clinic. The Speech Therapy and Child Guidance Clinics are also the responsibility of the County Council. Details are given in Section F.

The hospital authorities provide clinics for:-

- (a) The diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, and supervision of family contacts. Those are situated in Skipton, Settle and Barnoldswick.
- (b) The diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases at Keighley, Burnley, Preston and Lancaster.
- (c) Medical and Surgical cases, and various specialities at Skipton and Keighley; and at hospitals in Lancashire and Westmorland.

Mention should also be made of a clinic held at Skipton Hospital on two Wednesday evenings each month under the auspices of the Family Planning Association. In addition to advice on contraception, it is also the aim to help married couples with emotional difficulties and problems of infertility.

4. DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

The provision of home nurses, home helps, midwives and health visitors is the responsibility of the County Council. Details will be found in Section F.

5. WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

The services available for the Blind, the Deaf, and for those who are substantially and permanently handicapped and crippled by physical disabilities were described in detail in the Report for 1959., and there are no particular developments to record.

6. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

These Acts provide for the removal to hospital or other suitable place of persons who:- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and (b) are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Under the first Act application for removal is made to a Magistrate's Court. Under the second an order can be made by a local Justice of the Peace, and is used in cases of urgency.

In either case, it is a melancholy proceeding, resented by the person concerned, and greatly disliked by every official concerned in it. For on the one hand it is a gross interference with the liberty of the subject, and on the other an admission of failure on the part of all the statutory and voluntary organisations concerned with such cases. Weighing the dangers of inaction against the upset and unhappiness caused by taking action is a great responsibility for the medical officer of health, particularly when he is the recipient of much well meaning advice "that something should be done about him (or her)".

In the last Report reference was made to a very old man who persistently declined to give up his independent but squalid way of life. Eventually he was persuaded to go into a Welfare Home early in 1960. Another case considered during the year was an old man with severe physical disabilities following several operations; respected by many and admired by those few who knew the extent of his troubles. He was really a case for hospital, but would not agree to leave his one room until he was unable to get his shoes on and do his shopping. These were the only cases in which compulsory removal was considered during the year.

7. NUCLEAR RADIATION HAZARDS.

Details of the monitoring programme to be undertaken by seven Government Ministries and the Home Office were given in the Report for 1959., and there has so far been no delegation of functions to counties or county districts. Some Public Health Inspectors have, however, attended short courses of instruction on this subject.

Although they relate to danger in a different form, it is perhaps appropriate to mention here the Civil Defence (Disease) Regulations, 1960 which make it a duty of a local authority, when so required by the Minister of Health to:-

- (a) make plans for the provision and maintenance of a service in their area for the prevention of disease, or of the spread of disease, in circumstances arising out of hostile action or a threat of hostile action;
- (b) to train the members of their staff in duties which may arise under those circumstances.

8. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

According to the Clean Air Year Book, 1960., over a million tons of smoke are emitted yearly from domestic fires, compared with half a million tons from industry and 100,000 from the railways. On the other hand, domestic chimneys contribute only 100,000 tons out of the 900,000 tons of grit and dust that are emitted. These are the two main forms of pollution with which the Clean Air Act is concerned. Readers will be aware that action to deal with this immense problem is being taken in many places, but Craven is not a 'black area', and the designation of smoke control areas is still at the stage of discussion.

In the meantime, the public health inspectors continue to give a good deal of attention to emissions from factory chimneys and railway engines; and the measurement of atmospheric pollution is undertaken with instruments located in Skipton and at Malham Tarn.

The deposit gauges measure the amount of total solids deposited; lead peroxide instruments measure the amount of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) pollution; and a smoke filter records the average daily suspended impurity.

The results of analysis with these instruments are given in the following tables:-

Month	Rainfall in mm.	Total solids deposited in tons per sq. mile.	Sulphur in mgms. (SO_2) per 100 sq. cms. per day.	Average daily suspended impurity in mgms. per 100 cubic metre.
(a) <u>SKIPTON (industrial and residential area).</u>				
January	92	14.72	0.43	Not recorded in Skipton
February	65	9.26	0.27	
March	44	5.86	0.17	
April	49	13.64	0.40	
May	34	3.03	0.90	Not recorded in Skipton
June	30	10.14	0.30	
July	135	12.40	0.36	
August	98	12.13	0.36	
September	83	11.25	0.33	Not recorded in Skipton
October	86	10.48	0.31	
November	162	29.92	0.88	
December	123	23.58	0.70	

(b) MALHAM TARN FIELD CENTRE (open country).

January	124	8.93	0.26	2
February	95	9.63	0.28	2
March	37	6.64	0.19	3
April	79	11.28	0.33	1
May	43	9.50	0.28	1
June	54	6.91	0.20	1
July	225	22.65	0.67	1
August	91	9.23	0.27	1
September	93	4.80	0.14	2
October	105	11.65	0.34	2
November	229	18.99	0.56	3
December	134	13.52	0.40	3

9. FOOD HYGIENE.

This must remain an important subject so long as our standards are below those of many other countries, and so long as outbreaks of food poisoning continue. In the next Section reference is made to two such outbreaks.

It is really a matter of education, for the same foods are associated with outbreaks time after time, and are in most instances re-heated meat, meat pies, stews, trifles, custards and cream buns.

Having recognised the more dangerous commodities it follows that food handlers must be educated in a high standard of kitchen and personal hygiene, and of the importance of refrigeration in preventing multiplication of contaminating germs. The reporting of all human cases so that they and their contacts may be prevented from spreading the disease is obviously necessary. As is the elimination of cross infection of meat in slaughterhouses.

Danger from another source came to light during the year when reports were received on the contamination of desiccated coconut with salmonella (food poisoning) organisms, and the public health inspectors took samples in their districts to ascertain the extent of the infection. Two samples were found to contain Salmonella barclilly, and one to contain Salmonella Kotte which, according to a subsequent report from the Public Health Laboratory Service, is less than might have been expected.

Desiccated coconut comes to this country from Ceylon where the methods of preparation are primitive and contamination all too easy. In this country most of the coconut is cooked in sweets, biscuits and cakes, and the germs thereby killed. But there is a danger when the coconut is in contact with foods which would encourage the growth of germs under warm moist conditions - e.g., in or on the surface of custards, jellies, trifles and cream cakes. For these purposes the Baking Industry has now recommended the use of coconut which has been passed as free from salmonellae by Port Health Authorities.

10. WATER SUPPLIES.

A separate section on this subject is no longer a requirement for the Annual Report, but the Health Department is still concerned with the quality, and to a lesser extent the quantity, of water supplies. Evidence of this appears in the reports of the health inspectors. The health of workmen engaged on water supplies is also our concern. New employees are given a medical examination and tests are carried out to see that they are not carriers of harmful bacteria.

Some years ago mention was made of the fluoridation of water supplies, and as enquiries are received from time to time it is perhaps appropriate to review the subject this year.

Most people are aware that this country is faced with an increasing incidence of dental decay, coupled with a growing shortage of dentists. All safe and effective and practical measures of prevention are, therefore, necessary, and of the known measures of prevention of dental caries, fluoridation of public water supplies holds the greatest promise. There is good evidence that it reduces dental decay in children by about 60 per cent; and adults of course ultimately benefit. This has been found to be the case in America where fluoridation has been practised for many years, and where some 35 million people are drinking water fluoridated to a level of 1 part per million, and another 7 million using water with a similar natural content. There has been no evidence of any harmful effects.

Although convinced of its value the British Government decided that it would be preferable to proceed in a carefully planned and scientific way, and fluoridation was started in Anglesey, Watford and Kilmarnock. That was $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 years ago, and the next two years should bring positive evidence of its value. Until then the Ministry of Health has advised other Local Authorities to defer the question of fluoridation of their water supplies, although it is believed that many are anxious to do so. So far as this Division is concerned, the tests which have been taken show a low fluoride content, and the only practical way of remedying this deficiency is by adding fluoride to the water.

SECTION C.PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In this section a summary is given of the more important infections, some caused by bacteria and some by viruses. But in case the reader should think that these are all the transmissible "ills that man is heir to", it is desirable to point out that whereas only 36 distinct viruses causing human disease were known in 1939., a further 116 have been discovered since then. In fact, in most communities viruses are responsible for more illness than are bacteria: but only a small number of the diseases which they cause are notifiable to the Health Department. Fortunately, by no means all these virus diseases occur in Britain.

1. DIPHTHERIA.

Although evidence points to a low carrier rate of diphtheria in this country, there are no grounds for complacency when small outbreaks and deaths are still occurring. These have been given much publicity, and its influence on the attitude of parents has been apparent.

It is many years since a case of diphtheria was notified in this Division, but as only 56 per cent of our child population is now immunised against this disease it could spread very easily if the germs were introduced. Immunisation in infancy is not enough. A reinforcing dose must be given at school entry if maximum protection is to be maintained.

2. SCARLET FEVER.

Although this remains a mild disease, it is as well to repeat the warning that the streptococcal infections closely allied to it are sometimes responsible for outbreaks of acute rheumatism and nephritis. It is mainly a disease of autumn and winter, and 210 cases were notified during the year, compared with 184 in 1959. The majority were nursed at home as hospitalisation is now rarely regarded as necessary.

3. MEASLES.

Although it is still prevalent, deaths from this disease are less than one tenth of the ratio recorded when notification began in 1940., and mainly confined to babies and young children. This is because pneumonia and other secondary bacterial infections can be treated with antibiotics and other chemotherapeutic agents. But the most serious complication - encephalitis - is, unfortunately, not susceptible to these, or any other form of treatment. Whether active immunisation against this disease will become a practical procedure remains to be seen, but a vaccine has recently been prepared in America following the isolation of the measles virus. For the present gamma globulin is available to obviate or attenuate attacks in contacts where its administration is considered necessary.

A total of 624 cases were notified. Barnoldswick and Skipton R.D. again had outbreaks of considerable size, but the greatest increase occurred in Earby with 205 notifications compared with 15 in 1959. In Bowland, Settle and Skipton U.D. cases were few compared with the preceding year, illustrating the tendency for this disease to occur in biennial outbreaks.

4. WHOOPING COUGH.

If they have not been vaccinated against this disease at least two children in three get whooping cough before their 15 th birthday. Vaccination is also of great value in reducing the pool of infection, and the risks of the school child conveying infection to younger children at home. It is these younger children who are particularly at risk, for although better medical and nursing care and more efficacious drugs are available, it is always a distressing disease and often severe: and although infrequently fatal it may persist for eight weeks and leave permanent lung damage.

With 89 notifications six districts showed a decrease in incidence. Whilst the increases in Settle and Skipton R.D. were small.

5. SMALLPOX.

Press and broadcast announcements now give this disease infinitely more publicity than can be achieved by any reference in this Report. The last importation was in October, a rash being noticed two days after the patient's arrival by air from Singapore. It is one more example of the way in which smallpox can so easily be introduced into Britain.

6. TUBERCULOSIS.

The end of the endemic prevalence of tuberculosis in our community can now be seen as an attainable objective, although it may still be many years ahead. How many years may well depend on the persistence of the disease as a result of drug resistant germs, and the possibility of a secondary epidemic of drug resistant tuberculosis developing. For the present, however, the prospect is encouraging, for between 1948 and 1958 the notification rate for females of all ages fell from 86 to 43 per 100,000 of population. And that for males fell from 117 to 76. By far the largest falls have been in the 0 to 4 and 5 to 14 age groups, and tuberculosis in those age groups is now a comparatively rare disease. Most of the credit for these dramatic falls must go to chemotherapy - the discovery of a number of drugs which have enabled many cases of tuberculosis to be brought under control much more quickly than was the case, and by reducing their period of infectivity. These discoveries have also greatly reduced the need for chest surgery, and the time which patients need to spend in hospital. It is now customary to give an initial period in a chest hospital, and then continue the treatment at home. But that is by no means the whole story, and it should be remembered that tuberculosis of bovine origin is now a rarity because of the great success which has attended the establishment of tuberculin tested herds and the pasteurisation of milk.

Mass Miniature Radiography has been very useful in the past and is still employed. But there is an increasing realisation that "setting up shop" here and there is not now paying the dividends which would accrue from concentrating its activities on selected groups and foci of infection. B.C.G. Vaccination of thirteen year olds and others at special risk has done much to raise community resistance; so has the general improvement in the standards of living. In that context overcrowding still plays an important part in the dissemination of the germs, and it follows that it should be reduced in the home, at work, at play, and in public transport. In these situations there are certain "danger groups", who, if suffering from tuberculosis, can disseminate it very easily. These are teachers and others in contact with children, bus conductors, ticket collectors, shop assistants, barmen, doctors and dentists.

A further note of caution is necessary in referring to what has been described in previous reports as the infector pool. That is the 45,000 (out of an estimated total of 375,000 cases in England and Wales), who are still infectious. Many of these are elderly people, chiefly males, and in this group the notification rate has not declined. It has actually increased in males over sixty five from 64 to 85 per 100,000 of population. These cases are rarely considered to be fresh infections, but are breakdowns in previously healed lesions often of many years standing, and often unknown to the patient.

The supervision of cases of tuberculosis is undertaken by the Chest Physician, in co-operation with the medical and health visiting staff of the Division. The health visitors undertake the duties of clinic nurse on a rota basis, and case conferences are held every two to three months. Clinics are held at Skipton, Barnoldswick and Settle; and contacts of cases (mainly members of their families) are seen there periodically.

The encouraging progress being made in the control of tuberculosis is shown by comparing the statistics for the past two years:-

	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1959.</u>
(i) No. of new notifications.	20	38
(ii) No. of admissions to chest hospitals.	16	45
(iii) No. of discharges from chest hospitals.	19	59
(iv) No. on Register at 31st Dec. 1960.	417	475

7. ANTHRAX.

This disease was made notifiable under The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1960. It is an occupational hazard of veterinarians, agricultural workers, and industrial workers processing hair, hides and wool; and a dangerous disease if not recognised and treated promptly. The object of notification is to secure such recognition, and to empower the medical officer of health to investigate the source of infection.

8. FOOD POISONING.

Two outbreaks were investigated during the year. Both occurred at a boys school, there being 110 cases in the first outbreak, and 43 in the second. The bacteria responsible for the outbreaks were heat resistant *Clostridium Welchii* present in meat, which had been allowed to multiply under unsatisfactory conditions of storage. In one instance meat from the previous days joints had been minced. In the other minced meat had been kept hot for several hours.

As *Cl. Welchii* has been isolated from up to 25 per cent of raw meat samples from carcasses, and from up to 10 per cent of samples taken from frozen boneless meat, it is important as a general rule that meat (whether as cuts or in pies or stews) should be thoroughly cooked and eaten hot. If this is impossible, it should be cooled rapidly within $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours of cooking and refrigerated until required. Otherwise the bacteria will be given time to proliferate. This is particularly important in schools, canteens, hospitals and

other institutions where there are large numbers 'at risk'.

Two cases of *Salmonella typhimurium* infection were investigated. One patient (with a severe illness) probably got the infection from either sheep trotters or prawns. In the other case the source of infection could not be traced.

There were four other outbreaks in which food poisoning was suspected, three in schools and one in a large holiday guest house. Despite intensive investigations no bacteria were isolated and that, along with other factors, suggested that these were outbreaks of Epidemic Winter Vomiting. In one of these outbreaks this disease was known to be prevalent in the village concerned.

9. DYSENTERY.

The notifications for England and Wales were the highest for several years, reaching their usual peak in late winter and early spring. It is, therefore, very surprising that only one case was notified in the Division, compared with 96 in the preceding year. Others may have occurred, but there were no reports of outbreaks in schools, with further dissemination from there into the community as so often occurs.

In the last Report it was pointed out that food borne outbreaks of this disease are now uncommon, and that infection is mainly spread by personal contact, particularly amongst children. Lavatory seats, plug handles, door knobs and roller towels may also carry the germs; and as the infective dose appears to be very small, the importance of personal hygiene cannot be over emphasised.

10. POLIOMYELITIS.

There was not a single notification of this disease in the Division, and the incidence in Great Britain was very low indeed. Unfortunately, there is no guarantee that this happy state of affairs will continue, judging by experience in Canada. For in 1959 that country experienced one of the highest paralytic poliomyelitis incidence rates ever recorded with an attack rate of 10.7 per 100,000 population, and a case fatality rate of 9.5 per cent; and that despite 45 per cent of the population to age 40 being estimated as fully vaccinated. The effectiveness of three or more doses of vaccine was reckoned to be in the region of 95 per cent; and although this proves the value of vaccination it shows very clearly that only universal immunisation will prevent further outbreaks of paralytic poliomyelitis. A similar pattern has appeared in the U.S.A., with sharply localised epidemics affecting poorly vaccinated, crowded urban communities.

However, the provision of a vaccine which can be taken by mouth holds out great hopes for more effective control of this disease. It has already been used on a very extensive scale in the U.S.S.R. and elsewhere, and is likely to be available in the U.S.A. in 1961. In this country a small scale trial is in progress in some twenty areas, a live attenuated oral vaccine of the Sabin type being given to infants aged 6 to 9 months.

11. VENEREAL DISEASES.

The statistics supplied by the clinics show that these diseases are not a problem in this Division, but they are in many other places. The national statistics for 1960 are not available at the time of writing this section, but those for 1959 showed a small rise in syphilis and a considerable increase in both gonorrhoea and non-gonococcal urethritis. These are disquieting facts, and although some cases of venereal disease may result from ignorance, there is good evidence that it is increasing promiscuity and not lack of knowledge which is responsible.

12. OTHER DISEASES.

Undulant Fever: This disease may be so unobtrusive or so protean in its manifestations as to be diagnosed with difficulty, or not at all. The true incidence is unknown, and although those working amongst cattle are at greatest risk there is still a danger from drinking milk which has not been pasteurised. Two such cases came to notice during the year; and one case in a farm worker. Other cases are likely to have occurred, judging by the known incidence of infection amongst dairy herds in the Division. Now that the end of the attested herd scheme for tuberculosis is within sight, it is anticipated that the veterinary profession will have time to deal with this problem.

Typhoid Fever. Although it is many years since this disease was notified in the Division, the average annual incidence in England and Wales is still around 200 cases. About a third acquired their infection on the Continent, and it has been suggested that vaccination against typhoid and paratyphoid would be a wise precaution for those travelling in countries where the standards of hygiene are still primitive. Nearer home, there was an outbreak in Northern Ireland in 1959., with 29 confirmed cases arising from the contamination of a rural water supply by a carrier of the germs.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

Diseases.	Cases							
	Barnoldswick UD.	Earby UD.	Silsden UD.	Skipton UD.	Bowland RD.	Sedburgh RD.	Settle RD.	Skipton RD.
Scarlet Fever	23	69	27	27	2	-	2	60
Whooping Cough	9	16	4	5	3	-	14	38
Poliomyelitis								
Paralytic:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	213	205	2	27	2	4	10	161
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	2	8	12	-	-	1	6	12
Acute Encephalitis								
Infective:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis								
Respiratory:	4	-	1	2	2	-	2	1
Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other:	-	-	1	3	-	1	2	1
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	2
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION D.BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Dairies and Milkshops	7
Bakehouses	39
Other premises where food is prepared and sold	125
Factories, mechanical and non-mechanical	49
Ice cream premises	27
Infectious disease investigations	25
Ice cream samples	20
Milk samples	34
Water samples, Town's supply	
Bacteriological	30
Plumbo-solvency	4
Chemical	2
Drains inspected and tested	197
Reservoirs	18
Council tip, Salvage Shed and Depot	224
Smoke observations	134
Rats and Mice destruction	215
Schools	6
Mortuary	3
Dwelling Houses - Public Health Acts	
(incl. revisits)	964
Housing Act	
(incl. revisits)	215
	<u>2,338</u>
Interviews on various premises with owners,	232
agents and contractors	24
Complaints	20
Informal notices under the Public Health Act	16
Informal notices complied with	
Houses rendered fit without service of	55
informal notice	

STATUTORY NOTICES.

	<u>Number</u> <u>Served</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Outstanding</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Complied</u> <u>with 1960</u>
Housing Act, 1957			
Section 9	-	-	-
Factories Act, 1937	-	-	-
Public Health Act, 1936	1	14	14
West Riding County Council			
(General Powers) Act, 1951			
Section 53	-	-	-

Nuisances found in 1960	95
Nuisances in hand at end of 1959	21
Total needing abatement	116
Total abated during 1960	94
Total outstanding at end of 1960	22

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets	44
Additional fresh water closets	75
Drains reconstructed	77
New drains provided	1
Defective and choked drains released and repaired	18
W.C. pedestals: flush pipes and seats repaired or renewed	5
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	5
Rainwater pipes and eavestroughing repaired or renewed	7
Defective firerange repaired or renewed	1
Defective dustbins replaced	27
Walls and ceilings plastered	3
Burst water pipes repaired	2
Defective wood floors repaired	2
Factories Act, door to W.C. artificial light and W.C.seat	5
Intervening ventilated space	1
Linewashing	5
Septic tanks repaired or cleansed	1
Defective roofs repaired	6
Miscellaneous	3
Accumulations removed	2
Inadequate water supply repaired	1

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. No. of dwelling houses in District	3,906
2. No. of houses included in above:	
(a) Back-to-back	163
(b) Single back	-
3. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE	
No. of houses incl. in Representations made during	
the year:	
(a) In Clearance Areas:	-

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	<u>HOUSES</u> <u>DEMOLISHED</u>	<u>DISPLACED DURING YEAR</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses incl. by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sect.43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas	<u>HOUSES</u>	<u>DISPLACED DURING YEAR</u>	
	<u>DEMOLISHED</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	4	-	-
---	---	---	---

(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
---	---	---	---

(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
--	---	---	---

(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
---	---	---	---

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sections 16 (4)., 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957.	1	-	-
--	---	---	---

(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
--	---	---	---

(10) Parts of buildings closed under Sect. 18 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
--	---	---	---

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
--	-----------------	---------------------------

(11) After informal action by Local Authority.	83	-
--	----	---

(12) After informal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	13	-
(b) Sections 9 & 16., Housing Act, 1957.	-	-

(13) Under Sections 24, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-
--	---	---

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957).

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings contained in col. (1)</u>
--	-------------------------	--

Position at end of year:	(1)	(2)
--------------------------	-----	-----

(14) Retained for temporary accommodation	-	-
(a) Under Sec. 48	-	-
(b) Under Sec. 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Sec. 46	-	-

(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Secs. 34 and 53	-	-
--	---	---

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>No. of occupants of houses in col.(1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those incl. in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year.	-	-
4. No. of families during (a) Clearance Areas, etc. Nil year into Council owned(b) Overcrowding Nil dwellings.		
5. RENT ACT, 1957		
(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted:		1
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority.		1
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled:		2
6. OVERCROWDING		
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year:		Nil
(2) Number of families dwelling therein		Nil
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein:		Nil
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year:		Nil
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year:		1
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases:		5
7. NEW DWELLINGS		
No. of new dwellings completed during year By the Local Authority: Nil By Private Enterprise: 3.		
8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OF IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.		
	<u>Formal applications rec'd during year.</u>	<u>Applications approved during yr.</u>
(a) CONVERSIONS (The no. of dwellings is the no. resulting from completion of the work)	-	-
(b) IMPROVEMENTS		
Discretionary Grants	28	18
Standard Grants	36	31

9. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES.

No. of applications:	15
No. of approvals:	13
No. refused or withdrawn:	2

10. SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS

2 applications for advances were refused or not proceeded with.

WATER SUPPLY.

1. The water supply has been satisfactory (a) in quality, and (b) in quantity.
2. Samples of water have been analysed periodically, and the results are given in tabulated form.
3. The result of samples taken from Elslack Supply for (a) Plumbo-Solvency, show no lead absorption taking place, and (b) Chemical Analysis, show a low pH value (6.5) showing the water is liable to be plumbo-solvent but otherwise a very satisfactory water.

The result of samples taken from Whitemoor Supply for Chemical Analysis show the water to be satisfactory.

4. Action in respect of any form of contamination has not been necessary.
5. (a) The no. of dwellinghouses on direct supply as at 1st January, 1961 is: 3,871.
(b) The no. of dwellinghouses on direct supply by means of standpipes is: Nil.

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM ELSLACK RESERVOIR.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Probable No. Coli. Bacil. McConkey 2 days 37°C.</u>	<u>Probable No. Faecal Coli.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
6.1.60.	Nil	Nil	None
28.1.60.	"	"	"
24.2.60.	"	"	"
6.4.60.	"	"	"
11.5.60.	"	"	"
15.6.60.	"	"	"
15.6.60.	90	90	Unsatis.
13.7.60.	17	17	"
13.7.60.	3	3	"
27.7.60.	13	11	"
27.7.60.	Nil	Nil	None
7.9.60.	"	"	"
12.10.60.	"	"	"
1.11.60.	"	"	"
30.11.60	"	"	"

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM WHITEMOOR RESERVOIR.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Probable No. Coli Bacil. McConkey 2 days 37°C.</u>	<u>Probable No. Faecal Coli.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
6. 1. 60.	Nil	Nil	None
28. 1. 60.	"	"	"
24. 2. 60.	"	"	"
6. 4. 60.	"	"	"
11. 5. 60.	"	"	"
11. 5. 60.	"	"	"
15. 6. 60.	"	"	"
13. 7. 60.	"	"	"
7. 9. 60.	"	"	"
12.10. 60.	"	"	"
1.11. 60.	"	"	"
30.11. 60.	"	"	"

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY TO ELSLACK FROM WHITNEY GILL.

27. 7. 60.	35	35	Unsatis.
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OTHER SAMPLES - PRIVATE SUPPLY.

28. 1. 60.	13	13	Unsatis.
24. 2. 60.	5	5	Fairly Satisfactory

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SANITARY WORK.

The sewage works are under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor, and are situated in Greenberfield Lane. After extensive works of recirculation completed last year it has again been found necessary to have further work done at these works. In the near future further work re new sludge drying beds is to be carried out.

During the year 11 yards of new surface water sewer have been laid.

Drainage work where no plan has been submitted is under the supervision of the Health Department.

197 visits were made to supervise and inspect new and existing drains and sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These are under the control of the West Riding Rivers Board. No instance of pollution came to the notice of the Department.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are 19 pail closets. These are emptied weekly and the number does not include those on outlying farms. The existing pail closets cannot be converted to the water carriage system, there being no sewer available.

The Council makes no grant toward the conversion of waste water closets, but the owners of property have converted 44.

71 additional fresh water closets were constructed, one new drain provided and 77 drains reconstructed.

The following is the approximate closet accommodation connected with domestic premises:-

Fresh water closets:	4,601
Waste water closets:	683
Pail closets:	<u>19</u>
	<u>5,303</u>

FACTORIES.

Mechanical and non-mechanical factories on the register:-

Cotton Manufacturers	15
Light Woollen	1
Silk Manufacturers	2
Clothing Manufacturers	1
Joiners and Undertakers	8
Shoemakers and Repairers	6
Cloggers	1
Motor Engineers & Garages	10
Millwrights and Engineers	6
Corn Miller	1
Printers	2
Steam Laundries	1
Monumental Masons	1
Plumbers	4
Foundries	2
Mattress Makers	3
Filter Manufacturers	1
Cheese Makers	1
Property Repairers	3
Wool combers	1
Others	<u>6</u>
	<u>76</u>

49 inspections were made to these premises, and the following table shows the defects found:-

<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES:</u>	<u>FOUND:</u>	<u>REMEDIED:</u>
Insufficient	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	1	1
Artificial lighting	1	1
Intervening ventilated space	1	1
Want of cleanliness	5	5
Other offences	3	3

WORKPLACES.

Workplaces have always been inspected along with the associated factories, and have been found to be satisfactory.

SCHOOLS.

A detailed report was submitted to the educational authorities some years ago, and some efforts have been made to comply with the suggestions therein.

It would be better if provision could be made to site the sanitary accommodation within the school to obviate the freezing up of the systems in winter.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS
(BYELAWS).

In no instance was it found necessary to take action under the above heading.

ENTERTAINMENT.

There are two places of entertainment in the district consisting of one cinema and one ballroom, there are also six public houses and five clubs which are visited periodically and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The following is the result of observations taken during the year under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

No. of chimneys:	14
No. of observations of 30 mins. duration:	134
Average time smoke emitted Ringlemann	
Chart No.1:	6.261
Average time smoke emitted Ringlemann	
Chart No. 2:	0.179
Average time smoke emitted per observation:	6.440

On no occasion was Black Smoke emitted in excess of the time allowed. Four interviews were made with owners, managers and engineers in regard to the conditions laid down in the Clean Air Act, 1956.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is only one rag dealer in the area.

REFUSE COLLECTION.WEIGHTS PER 1,000 POPULATION

<u>Population</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>Waster Paper</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Other Material</u> <u>Tons</u>
10,800	16.6793	1.7917

COST OF PUBLIC CLEANSING.Collection of trade and domestic refuse

Total loads removed: 3021 = 6090 tons

Cost:--

Wages, Repairs, Replacements etc.

Average cost per ton

£.	s.	d.
5,618	4	5
	18	5.41

Refuse Disposal:

Total cost

Average cost per ton

906	2	8
	2	11.71

Paper Salvage (collection & disposal)

Total cost

843	10	1
-----	----	---

Collection, Disposal and Salvage

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross Cost							7,367	17	2
<u>Income</u>									
Salvage paper	1,409	10	1						
Scrap iron									
Metals etc.	301	4	6						
Other salvage	3	18	0						
Miscellaneous	266	2	7						
Trade Refuse	83	11	6	2,064	6	8			
Net Cost							5,303	10	6
Average cost per ton								17	5.06
Estimated cost per building							1	4	8.70

Cleansing Pails and Tanks

Total Cost

Cost of Cleansing streets
(gross)

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
			88	2	6
			1,639	5	2

Income

Net Cost

Cost of Cleansing gullies

29	5	0	1,610	0	2
			286	18	0

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

215 visits were made to suspect and rat or mice infested premises.

94 premises were treated during the year for either rat or mice infestation.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIAL ACT, 1951.

There are two registered premises in the district who only use materials under warranty.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Two persons are registered under this Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.MILK SUPPLY:Premises Licensed by the Local Authority under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of shops (Bottled milk only)	7
Number of Dairies	7
Number of licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 Pasteurised (High Temperature short time process)	1
Number of licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	16
Licensed retailers of Pasteurised	18
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk	12

There is a dairy in the District which receives milk from farms and depots in the surrounding area. During the year, 1,351,661 gallons of milk and 4,383,054 gallons of Tuberculin Tested milk were received. 1,874,365 gallons were brine cooled or pasteurised and delivered to Barnsley, Chester, Grimsby, Halifax, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Leicester, Lincoln, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Barnoldswick and District. Cheese was made from the remainder of the milk.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

No. of butchers' shops	14
Premises used for the preparation of sausage, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods (excl. butchers' shops)	6
Manufacture and sale of Ice Cream	1
Sale of Ice Cream	51

FOOD HYGIENE.

125 visits were made to premises where food is prepared or sold for human consumption. These premises were found to be clean and generally complied with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations as they are mostly houses and shops. The large shops in the area comply with the Regulations.

OTHER FOODS.

The following table shows the amount of foodstuffs condemned:-

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Tinned Foods	2	0	6	2
Tinned Ham		3	7	9
Cooked Meats		3	16	15½
Chicken			13	6½
Fish		1	6	8
	4	0	22	9

ICE-CREAM

27 visits were made to premises where ice-cream was sold, and without exception were found to be kept in a cleanly condition.

There are 51 shops registered for the sale of ice-cream under the Food and Drugs Act, and one shop for the sale and manufacture of ice-cream.

20 samples were taken for analysis; the results being as follows:-

Number of samples in "Provisional Grade"	1.	15
" " " " " "	2.	2
" " " " " "	3.	2
" " " " " "	4.	1
		<u>20</u>

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses on the register is 15. 39 visits were made to these premises, and all were found to be clean and satisfactory.

FOOD SHOPS AND STALLS.

The Council has adopted the Model Byelaws for the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery" of foodstuffs made under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, on the 8th May, 1950. Some attempt has been made by the shopkeepers and assistants to comply with these byelaws, and to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD SHOPS.

Grocers	47
Grocers & Confectioners	4
Butchers	14
Bakers & Confectioners	15
Confectioners	11
Greengrocers	13
Sweets & Confectioners	3
Sweets	8
Fish & Chips	5
Cooked Meats	6
Health and Food Stores	1
Cafes	5
	<u>132</u>

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

Recorded by Mr. C.R. Nutter at the Modern School,
Kelbrook Road, Barnoldswick.

<u>Months.</u>	<u>No. of days with rain recorded.</u>	<u>Rainfall in inches.</u>
January	19	5.88
February	19	3.24
March	12	1.44
April	17	2.83
May	10	1.53
June	14	1.32
July	24	8.39
August	20	4.39
September	15	2.56
October	22	2.92
November	27	7.93
December	22	5.57

Total number of days with rain recorded: 221

Total rainfall in inches: 48.00

Wettest month: July 8.39 inches

Driest month: June 1.32 inches

Longest dry period: March 20th - March 29th
(10 days inclusive).

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951.Registration under Section 76

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their premises:-

Number on register: 7

Registration of Food from outside the district:-

Butchers:	1
Greengrocers:	3
Ice-Cream:	<u>2</u>
	<u>6</u>

Registration under Section 120

Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers:-

Number on register: 16.

EARBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1960.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.
INSPECTIONS.

GENERAL

Drainage	48
Public Conveniences	78
Rodent Control	58
Refuse Collection and Salvage	132
Smoke Observations	86
Defective Dustbins	29
Factories	35
Interviews with Owners	41
Accumulations	1
Clinic	10
Outscavenging	2
Schools	21
Shops	93
Sewer Treatment	1
Cinema	2
Hotels and Inns	21
Refuse Disposal	72
Disinfestation	15

FOOD PREMISES

Inspections	77
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Inquiries	28
-----------	----

SAMPLING

Water (Plumbo-solvency)	8
Water (Bacteriological)	35
Ice-cream	10

NOTICES

INFORMAL

Served	37	Complied with	35
--------	----	---------------	----

FORMAL

Served	1	Complied with	-
--------	---	---------------	---

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Roofs repaired	12
Defective plaster repaired	21
Outbuildings repaired	3
Walls repaired	11
Doors repaired	16
Fireplaces repaired	10
Defective Drains repaired	58
Eaves Gutters repaired	34
Sinks repaired	11
Rainwater Pipes repaired	19
W.W.C's repaired	34

HOUSING.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

Interviews	132
Inspections	134

The following tables give the details of the number of applicants on the Council's waiting list, together with the re-housing that has taken place during the year.

Number on register 31.12.59.	198
Number of applicants registered 1960.	<u>68</u>
	<u>266</u>
Number re-housed during 1960	28
Number withdrawn	122
Total number on register 31.12.60.	<u><u>116</u></u>

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no licences in force for caravan sites and all casual caravan parking has been dealt with without recourse to law.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Water undertaker	Craven Water Board
Nature/origin of supply	Upland Surface
Number of Dwellings supplied	1916
Insufficiency of supply	Nil
Unsatisfactory supply	None
Improvement of supply	None

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Houses (percentage of total) connected to sewers	96.7%
do. with satisfactory PRIVATE drainage	3.3%
do. with unsatisfactory drainage	-

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes.

Under construction at year end	-
Awaiting approval at year end	-
In preparation at year end	-

Details of any part of district requiring.

Sewers	-
Improvement of defective Sewers	-
Sewage Disposal Works	-
Improvement of extension of Sewage Disposal Works	-
Attention to Storm Water Overflows	-

FACTORIES

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(a) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 to be enforced by the Local Authority	9	9	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	40	23	-	-
(c) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excl.outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	49	32	-	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars

	No. of cases in which defects were:		No. of cases in which:
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
Want of cleanliness	3	3	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	-
(c) Not separate	-	-	-
Other offences against this Act not including offences against outworkers	-	-	-
	7	7	-

SCHOOLS

Regular inspections of all schools in the District were carried out and co-operation from the Supervisor of the canteen at New Road School, which supplies all dinners to the schools in the Area, was received at all times.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

No nuisances have arisen and no complaints received.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Clubs and Licensed premises have received regular visits and all were found to be satisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Smoke observations are undertaken every month and where any defaults have occurred the Engineers and boiler-men have been informed and co-operation received at all times. The recommended eight hour observation period is very difficult to undertake owing to the many varied duties a sole Inspector is expected to carry out, and it would be very difficult to take proceedings against any offenders whilst the law stands as it is.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained during the year through the efficient and willing co-operation of the outdoor staff. A number of outlying farms are now receiving our service, but difficulty arises where roads are inadequate, however, with the co-operation of the owners it is hoped that most of these will be serviced within the next 12 months.

SALVAGE.

Collection of waste paper, rags and scrap from households is carried out in conjunction with refuse collection and separate collection for shops and business premises is made. This year's income is another record and provides a very useful contribution to the rates.

COST OF COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.EXPENDITURECollection

	£.	s.	d.	
Wages and Bonuses	2,895.	6.	9.	
Haulage	850.	17.	9.	
Tools Implements and				
Repairs	125.	3.	1.	
Outscavenging	6.	13.	4.	
Depot, Rent and Insurance	89.	3.	7.	
Loan charges on Vehicle	175.	0.	0.	
Other Expenses	6.	5.	7.	£4,150. 2. 1.

DisposalWages:-

Tip	556.	4.	8.	
Incinerator	97.	2.	1.	
Haulage				
Repairs & Maintenance	60.	3.	6.	
Rent and Insurance	7.	0.	0.	
Loan charges	46.	3.	11.	£ 766. 14. 2.

INCOME

Salvage				£4,916. 16. 3.
Salvage	1,080.	5.	5.	
Re-chargeable works	134.	3.	11.	£1,214. 9. 4.

Disposal

Tipping charges	23.	14.	0.	
Tip rents		3.	0.	
Rent of Booth Bridge Farm	25.	0.	0.	49. 2. 0.

Average net cost per load ...	£2.	12.	1.	
Average net cost per ton ...	£1.	5.	5.	
Number of loads removed by motor vehicle	1,419			£3,702. 6. 11.
Estimated weight of refuse removed by motor vehicle...				2,908 tons 19 cwts.

RODENT CONTROL.

58 visits were made during the year in order to deal with complaints received. No heavy infestations were encountered, but regular and systematic treatments have been carried out whenever weather conditions permitted at the Council's Refuse Tip, Sewage Works and Depot. Minor infestations at individual properties were dealt with, and where necessary structural work executed.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

<u>Milk</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested	Methylene Blue	6	6	-
Ordinary	-	-	-	-

Milk(Special Designation)(Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk)Regulations 1949.

	<u>Dealers Licences.</u>	<u>Supp. Licences.</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).	4	-
Pasteurised	-	-
Sterilised	5	-

Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk)Regulations 1949.

	<u>Dealers Licences.</u>	<u>Supp. Licences.</u>
Tuberculin Tested	-	-

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.SLAUGHTERHOUSE

On 31st December the slaughterhouse was closed for the killing of cattle owing to the new Regulations. This was a big blow to the local butchers and their customers as we have always been proud of the quality of beef killed in the slaughterhouse. However, the killing of small animals will continue, and I feel sure the butchers will take full advantage of this concession.

The following is a summary of the number of animals killed and inspected with details of condemnations.

	<u>Cattle excl. cows</u>		<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>		
Number killed	221	-	1	799	19
Number inspected	221	-	1	799	19
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	39	-	-	18	-
Percentage number of carcasses infected with other diseases	13.12	-	-	2.25	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number of carcasses infected by Tuberculosis	0.45	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised, totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

MEAT SHOPS AND DISTRIBUTING VEHICLES

These have remained satisfactory throughout the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

There are 11 licenced slaughtermen on the register.

BAKEHOUSES

Conditions at all times were found to be satisfactory.

FISH FRYERS

14 visits were paid to the 5 premises on the register and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

UNSOUND FOOD

During the year the following foodstuffs were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption.

TINS OF:-

Prunes	23
Pears	16
Grapefruit	12
Oranges	10
Peaches	10
Soup	9
Peas	7

TINS OF:-

Plumbs	6
Ricory	6
Apricots	4
Steak	4
Nescafe	3
Maxwell House	1
Mixed Food	19

Danish Bacon 18 lbs.
Ox Tongue 1x6 lbs.
Desiccated Coconut 1½ lbs.
Packets Cereals 12
Packets Mixed Fruit 4.

PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES

There is only 1 Manufacturing Pork Butcher in the District, but several other shops retail made up foods. All were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES

The following food premises are situated in the Area:-

21 Grocers and General Provisions	5 Fish Fryers
7 Green Grocers	10 Confectioners
10 Sweets and Tobacco	2 Cafes
7 Butchers	9 Hotels and Clubs
1 Pork Butcher	

77 visits were made to all food premises to see that the Food Hygiene Regulations were being operated. Advice and help was freely given where necessary and co-operation from the traders has been received at all times. There were no cases of Food Poisoning during the year.

SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

1. <u>INSPECTIONS.</u>	<u>TOTAL:</u>
Water Supply	36
Drainage and Drain testing	162
Stables and Piggeries	4
Offensive Trades	2
Tents, Vans, Sheds	18
Factories - with power	13
without power	3
Outworkers premises	14
Bakehouses	41
Public Conveniences	16
Refuse Collection	49
Refuse Disposal	61
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	49
Smoke Observations	24
Schools	6
Shops	6
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	29
Sewage Works	60
Visits to new buildings under erection	194
Council, Committee and Sub-Committee meetings	68
HOUSING INSPECTION	
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT:	
No. of houses inspected	15
No. of visits to above houses	37
HOUSING ACT:	
No. of houses inspected	93
Visits paid to above houses	127
Overcrowding	9
Verninous premises	6
Infectious Disease enquiries	11
Miscellaneous housing visits incl.	
Council house maintenance	357
Rent Act	6
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:	
Visits to slaughterhouses	-
Visits to shops	84
Butchers shops	39
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	12
Dairies and Milk shops	14
Cafes	33
Public Houses	18
Ice-cream premises	6

2. HOUSING.

1. No. of Dwelling Houses in District: 1,970
2. No. of Houses included in above (a) Back-to-back: 85
(b) Single back: 12
3. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE:
No. of houses included in Representations made during the year:
(a) In Clearance Areas: 25
(b) Individual unfit houses: Nil

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	HOUSES DEMOLISHED	DISPLACED during year Persons: Families:	
--------------------	----------------------	---	--

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Houses unfit for human habitation | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| (2) Houses incl. by reason of bad arrangement etc. | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| (3) Houses on land acquired under Sect.43(2) Housing Act, 1957. | Nil | Nil | Nil |

Not in Clearance Areas

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| (4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sect.17(1) Housing Act, 1957 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| (5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (7) Unfit houses incl. in Unfitness Orders | Nil | Nil | Nil |

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| (8) Under Sects.16(4), 17(1) & 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (9) Under Sects.17(3) & 26, Housing Act, 1957 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (10) Parts of buildings closed under Sect.18. Housing Act, 1957. | Nil | Nil | Nil |

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority.</u>
(11) After informal action by local authority	7	Nil
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	3	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	Nil
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	Number of houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Section 17(2)	Nil	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	Nil	Nil
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	Nil	Nil

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	No. of houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in col.(1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year.	Nil	Nil
4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings:	(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	3
	(b) Overcrowding	14
5. RENT ACT, 1957.		
(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted:		Nil
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority:		Nil
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled:		Nil

6. OVERCROWDING.

Any comments in connection with this problem:

A current housing programme for 22 houses includes two five-bedroomed houses and two four-bedroomed houses required to meet the needs of the larger families.

7. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By the Local Authority: Nil By Private Enterprise: 27

8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal applications rec'd during year	Applications approved during year	No. of dwellings completed during year.
	No. of dwellings	No. of dwellings	
(a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the no. resulting from completion of the work)	1	1	-
(b) IMPROVEMENTS	29	29	29
9. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES:	Nil		
10. <u>SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS.</u>			

Tenders were accepted for the erection of 22 houses on the Sackville Road estate, required to rehouse families displaced from clearance areas. The scheme will provide two five-bedroomed and two four-bedroomed houses required to rehouse the larger families.

A Compulsory Purchase Order was made in respect of 25 houses comprising the Keighley Road Clearance Area.

A decision was taken to allocate the 18 one-bedroomed flats on the former Ministry of Supply estate to elderly persons with a view to establishing a wardens scheme by arrangement with the West Riding County Council.

Work commenced on the demolition of 8 houses comprising the Bridge Street No. 2 Clearance Area, such houses being purchased by agreement between the owners and the Council.

27 houses were erected by private enterprise during the year and a layout for a further 83 houses was approved.

17 families were rehoused as a result of casual vacancies during the year.

29 housing improvement grants were made.

There were 61 applicants on the general housing list at the end of the year, but an analysis of the applications revealed that only 26 applicants had a housing need based on shortage of existing bedrooms or shared accommodation.

No houses were erected by the Council but several of the houses erected by private enterprise were purchased by Council tenants. Since January, 1947, 379 families have been rehoused in Council owned accommodation.

Work was commenced on the provision of a large car parking area on the Dradishaw Road estate to accommodate cars normally parked on the estate roads. The new layout for the extension of the Sackville Road estate provides space for garages.

The recent survey has revealed that of the 1,905 dwelling houses in the urban area of the town, 1,162 are owner/occupied, of the remaining 743, 322 are Council houses. The proportion of tenanted private houses is, therefore, very low and house property generally is very well maintained. It is estimated that 36 unfit houses still require to be dealt with under the provision of the Housing Acts.

3. MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

Action has been taken under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960., to bring the standard of amenity at Brown Bank Caravan site to that required by the model standards issued under the above Act.

4. WATER SUPPLIES.

In April, 1960 the waterwork undertaking was handed over to Bradford Corporation as a result of water regrouping arrangements. The following information has, therefore, been provided by the Waterworks Engineer, Bradford Corporation:-

The raw water is derived from the Silsden Impounding Reservoir, the supply being augmented as and when required from the Barden Aqueduct.

Treatment consists of coagulation with aluminaferrie administered at the rate of between 25 and 30 ppm. followed by filtration through 8 feet diameter Paterson type pressure filters. The filtered water is treated with lime to raise the pH to about 7.4 and then chlorinated at the rate of .33 ppm. using sodium hypochlorite solution. Short term storage is provided by a 100,000 gallon reinforced concrete covered service reservoir.

Samples for routine chemical analyses are taken by the Corporation's staff at monthly intervals, or more frequently if required for some special purpose. The samples are analysed by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists of Bradford. A total of 18 samples underwent chemical analysis in the year ended December, 1960.

Bacteriological samples are also taken by the Waterworks staff. One raw water sample and three treated water samples taken at various points on the distribution system are taken fortnightly. These samples are examined by the Public Health Laboratory. The raw water samples were invariably unsatisfactory. Of the 44 treated water samples examined during the year ended December, 1960., 42 samples or 95.5% were found to be free of Bact. Coli and Bact. Coli type 1.

5. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government directed that a local inquiry be held as a result of objections to the joint trunk sewer scheme. The inquiry was held in the Town Hall on the 7th July, 1960. The objections were against certain aspects of the scheme in the Skipton Rural District and this Authority was not affected except in so far as the scheme is joint between the two Authorities.

Later in the year the Minister indicated his approval of the scheme and gave the necessary loan consent. It seems probable that work will commence in late 1961 and that the sewerage from this Authority will be connected to the trunk sewer in 1962.

A contract was let for the construction of a new 6" sewer from Brunthwaite to connect the existing houses at Swartha to the sewerage system. This extension will complete the sewerage of the district so far as is practicable and the only properties which will remain unsewered will be the outlying farms.

The £10 grant for the conversion of waste water closets to water closets continued throughout the year and 26 such grants were made. 13 further conversions were done as a result of improvements on which either standard or discretionary improvement grants were made, a total of 39 conversions in the year.

6. FACTORIES.

There are 52 factories on the register for this district and 16 inspections were made. Work on the preparation of certificates for means of escape in case of fire was carried out and when this work was handed over to the West Riding County Fire Services in December, only one factory was without a certificate although the necessary work at the premises was almost completed.

Numerous improvements to the amenities for factory operatives were made during the year, as factory management is well aware that such improvements are necessary if staff is to be retained.

Informal notices were served on 8 occasions resulting from infringements noted during inspections and all the required work was carried out promptly.

Visits to outworkers premises totalled 14.

7. WORKPLACES.

No action was necessary.

8. SCHOOLS.

There has been no alteration in the information given in previous reports concerning the schools of the district.

Apparently the accommodation available in the two school buildings of the town is still inadequate as use continues to be made of certain classrooms in the schoolrooms of the various religious denominations.

The canteen kitchen is situated at the County Secondary School in Hothfield Street, where all food preparation is carried out. This kitchen is well equipped and under qualified supervision and is generally satisfactory. On one occasion during the year it was necessary to condemn a supply of meat which was considered to be unfit for consumption.

9. KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

There are no byelaws relating to the keeping of animals in force in the district.

Towards the end of the year a large broiler house was erected by a poultry keeper on a smallholding close to residential development. The broiler house is ventilated by means of several electrically driven fans which are automatically controlled. Numerous complaints were received from householders in the vicinity regarding the noise of the fans which was causing loss of sleep. Discussions were held with the owner of the broiler house with a view to obtaining advice regarding the reduction of noise but by the end of the year little progress had been made.

10. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

A substantial improvement scheme is envisaged for the Town Hall which will provide improved kitchen and toilet facilities. The scheme was approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government following a public local inquiry at which some objections were made. A loan sanction has been obtained and it is anticipated that work will commence shortly.

There has been no alteration to the information contained in the report for last year in respect of other places of entertainment in the district.

11. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

24 observations were made each of 30 minutes duration and only one contravention was noted. The plant concerned was visited and warned of the offence under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Assistance is still being given to Council tenants who wish to replace combination ranges with modern type fireplaces. The grant is only given when tenants give an undertaking to instal an approved smokeless fuel burning appliance.

12. OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is a tannery in the district carrying on the trade of a fellmonger. The building and plant was substantially improved some years ago and no nuisance from the process has been noted.

13. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A weekly collection of household refuse throughout the urban area of the town was maintained. The collection from outlying farms was carried out at three monthly intervals and plans were formulated to double these collections in 1961.

A Karrier 12 cubic yard dual tip vehicle was brought into service in August, 1960 with consequent improvement to the service and to the working conditions of the collectors. The diesel engine fitted to the vehicle has proved to be more economical than the petrol vehicles previously employed but it was necessary to modify the exhaust system as diesel fumes were troublesome to the collectors whilst rear loading in narrow streets.

A 7 cubic yard collection vehicle is maintained on stand-by and is used in an emergency and to do the collection from the central shopping area, schools and the out-districts. The availability of this vehicle enables the regular weekly collection schedule to be maintained despite abnormal weather conditions, staff holidays and normal absence of staff due to sickness.

With a view to reducing the amount of waste paper included in the domestic refuse, letters were written to all householders urging them to assist by separating waste paper. Suitable containers were offered and supplied where requested.

This appeal resulted in an appreciable increase in the tonnage of salvaged waste paper and the nuisance of paper blowing from the refuse tip was minimised. There is still plenty of room for improvement however.

Refuse disposal continues at the Keighley Road tip on the controlled tipping principle. A tractor with hydraulic shovel is employed when available on the levelling and dressing of the refuse tip.

The land on which the tip is situated forms part of the Council's sewage disposal works and on completion of the trunk sewer scheme it is anticipated that the sewage treatment plant will be dismantled and more land will become available for refuse disposal.

14. RODENT CONTROL.

This service continues as outlined in previous reports. 49 inspections were carried out and 31 premises treated. No major infestations were discovered.

15. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No action was necessary during 1960.

16. MEAT FOR FEEDING ANIMALS.

No such trade in the district at present.

17. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There are now no slaughterhouses in the urban district. All meat consumed in the town is slaughtered and examined in other districts, mainly Skipton, Keighley and Ilkley.

Milk distribution is carried out by five retailers and one producer/retailer. All the milk distributed is designated.

122 visits to various food premises were made and as a result the following improvements were made:-

Additional W.C. accommodation provided:	2
Premises decorated:	11
Additional wash-hand basin provided:	1
More satisfactory means for provision of hot water:	1
Suitable clothing accommodation provided:	4
New sinks provided:	2

Most of the occupiers of the food premises are only too willing to listen to advice and carry out the recommendations made to them in order that the public may be safeguarded against any possible risk of infection.

There are at present two very small cafes operating in the urban district where persons can purchase low priced meals. In both instances the restaurants are managed by the owner and the general standard of cleanliness is high.

The number of food shops in the district is as follows:-

Grocers and Mixed Businesses	22
Greengrocers	5
Fish retailers	4
Fried Fish Shops	3
Butchers	10
Bakers and Confectioners	8
Restaurants and Cafes	2
Milk Bar	1
Sweets and Confectionery	4
Ice-Cream Manufacturer	1
Milk Retailers	6
Licensed Premises	6

Premises registered under Section 16 and 18:
Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

Manufacturer of Ice-cream	1
Sale and Storage of Ice-Cream	17
Preparation or manufacture of sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	11
Milk and Dairies Regulations	2

SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR, 1960.

Public Health Defects	453
Housing Acts	148
Rent Act	4
Factories - mechanical	123
non-mechanical	9
outworkers' premises	10
Filthy and verminous premises	23
Workplaces	51
Drainage	155
Rodent Control	482
Offensive Trades	2
Clean Air Act	149
Rag Flock Act	3
Pet Shops	2
Shops Act	124
Movable Dwellings	52
Places of Entertainment, Public Houses, etc.	95
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act.	28
Schools	12
Hairdressers and barbers	22
Pig sties	7
Council refuse tip	109
Dairies	7
Meat and other foods	620
Food businesses:	
Public houses, hotels, and restaurants	169
Canteen kitchens	30
Preserved foods	17
Bakehouses	40
Butchers	26
Fish fryers	15
General food shops and stores	182
Ice-cream premises and stalls	63
Food stalls and Hawkers of food	46
Infectious disease investigations	1
Interviews on premises with owners, agents and contractors	232
Petroleum Acts	17

Samples:

(a) Milk	bacteriological	18
(b) Ice-cream	"	31
(c) Town's water supply	"	8
	plumbo solvency	4
(d) Private water supply	bacteriological	19
(e) Swimming Bath Water		
Indoor Bath	" (Public)	20
" "	" (Private)	3
(f) Food	"	23

Complaints received and Notices Served
Defects and Nuisances.

Complaints received	122
Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts during 1960	24
Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts outstanding 31st December, 1959	4
Informal Notices requiring abatement in 1960	28
Informal Notices abated in 1960	21
Informal Notices outstanding on 31st December, 1960	7
Statutory Notices served in 1960	1
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st December, 1959	Nil
Statutory Notices complied with in 1960	1
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st December, 1960	Nil
Defects outstanding 31st December, 1960	18
Defects found in 1960	48
Total defects requiring abatement	66
Total defects abated during 1959	58
Total defects outstanding 31st December, 1960	8

2. HOUSING:

A Compulsory Purchase Order under Section 43 of the Housing Act, 1957, authorising the Council to purchase compulsorily land and buildings in Lower Commercial Street was confirmed. It was not possible to complete the five-year programme for the demolition of unfit houses because of the lack of accommodation for the displaced families. There was no Council house building in progress.

At the end of the year the position was as follows:-

Houses not dealt with in five year programme ended December, 1960: 79.

The total problem:-

Estimated number of houses remaining unfit for human habitation.	191
--	-----

Action already taken:-

Number of houses demolished or closed since 1.1.56. including unfit houses owned by local authorities and those in unfitness orders.	277
--	-----

The action taken under the Public Health and Housing Acts was as follows:-

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

After informal action	18
-----------------------	----

After formal notice under -

(a) Public Health Acts	1
(b) Section 9 and 16 - Housing Act, 1957	Nil

Overcrowding.

The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year Nil

The number of applicants for Council houses:

Living in rooms	52
Living in separate dwellings	87
Applicants for bungalows	53

Improvement Grants

The particulars of the grants made were as follows:-

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Number</u> <u>Approved</u>	<u>Total estimated</u> <u>cost of schemes</u>	<u>Total Grants</u>	<u>Owner</u> <u>Occupiers</u>	<u>Tenanted</u> <u>Houses</u>
15	£9,228	£3,523	12	3

Standard Grants:

<u>Number</u> <u>Approved</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost of Grants completed</u> <u>equal to half of expend-</u> <u>iture</u>	<u>Owner</u> <u>Occupiers</u>	<u>Tenanted</u> <u>Houses</u>
46	33	£2,428	44	2

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for Certificates of disrepair	3
Accepted undertakings from owners to carry out repairs	2
Certificates of disrepair granted	1

3. MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

An application under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960., for permission to use 9½ acres of land at Overdale Camp, was granted. The number of caravans permitted on the site is not to exceed 70. The site is well planted with trees. The drainage is connected to the public sewer, and there are town's water and electricity supplies on the site. The toilet block includes wash-hand basins, baths and showers with hot and cold water. It is intended to use the site for residential and holiday purposes.

Occasionally, trailer caravans are brought into the district. Immediately this is known the dwellings are inspected, which usually results in their removal.

4. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The methods of treatment at the Sewage Disposal Works were satisfactory and there were no complaints of river pollution. The only extensions to the sewers were 117 yards of 6", 107 yards of 9" and 70 yards of 12" to receive surface water.

In the built-up area there is only one property not on the water carriage system.

The following improvements and new constructions were carried out:-

Hopper type water-closets replaced by pedestal type:	2
Additional water-closets provided for existing properties:	131
Water-closets provided for new properties:	26

5. OUTWORKERS.

There were nine outworkers on the register at the end of the year. On inspection the premises were found to be clean and satisfactory. The work carried out was burling and mending.

6. WORKPLACES.

Fifty-one inspections were made respecting the provision of sufficient and satisfactory sanitary conveniences on these premises, required by Section 46, Public Health Act, 1936. There were no contraventions found and the sanitary conveniences provided were sufficient in number and maintained in a satisfactory condition.

7. SHOPS.

One hundred and twenty-four inspections were made of shops in relation to the provision of ventilation, lighting, reasonable temperature, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and facilities for the taking of meals required by Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950. The following contraventions were found and given attention:-

Unsuitable and insufficient sanitary conveniences:	11
Insufficient ventilation:	1
Unsuitable facilities for the taking of meals:	1

8. RODENT CONTROL:

For the purpose of inspecting and treating premises infested with rodents four hundred and eighty-two visits were made. The poisons used were Warfarin and zinc phosphide with the addition of pin-head oat meal. Council undertakings - the sewage works, refuse tip and slaughterhouse were baited when it was considered necessary.

The following premises were also treated by the Department:-

<u>Premises:</u>	<u>Rats.</u>	<u>Mice.</u>
Business premises	6	2
Factories	-	4
Public buildings	1	2
Food premises	4	6
Dwelling houses	4	4
Farm buildings and pig sties	2	-
Gardens, allotments and waste land	7	-
Schools	1	1
Clubs	-	1

9. SCHOOLS.

Twelve inspections were made and the general standard of cleanliness of the sanitary conveniences was found to be satisfactory.

The standard of cleanliness of school kitchens, and in the handling of food continued to be high.

10. KEEPING OF ANIMALS:

The premises are controlled by byelaws made under Section 31 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The Council refused permission for one piggery to be extended because of the lack of facilities for the adequate drainage of the premises. Previously, there had been pollution of a stream which was dealt with by the Inspector of the Rivers Board. The other requirements for piggeries were mainly in connection with the removal of manure and general cleanliness of sties.

11. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT. (Public Houses, Refreshment Houses, etc).

Forty-eight of these premises were on the register to which ninety-five inspections were made. New sanitary conveniences were constructed at two public houses, and repairs were carried out at five others. The standard of construction and cleanliness of sanitary accommodation was found to be good.

12. CLEAN AIR.

One hundred and thirty-one observations, each of 30 minutes duration, were made of smoke emitted from factory chimneys. There were three contraventions during observations, and at other times twelve warnings were given.

The Department received valuable assistance from the Engineers of the Coal Board and National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service in the advising of firms in the care of boiler plant and the use of proper fuels, particularly where there were complaints of smoke and grit emission.

There was a reduction in the emission of smoke from railway engines working locally, and also from those passing through the district, but there is still a lot to be desired in this direction.

A Clean Air Exhibition was held from 15 - 22nd October when Gas and Electrical equipment, and the latest approved solid fuel appliances were demonstrated. The exhibition was well supported by the press and trade.

The Council asked for a report on the recommended zoning of the district and the first area for smoke control.

13. OFFENSIVE TRADES:

Two offensive trades, one tripe boiling and one rag and bone dealing, were found to be carried on in a satisfactory manner.

14. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

The provisions of the Act are for the purpose of enforcing the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and articles which are stuffed or lined.

The three registered premises were found to be satisfactory and the provisions of the Act were being complied with.

15. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three licences were granted to keep pet shops. The premises were found to be clean and suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting and ventilation.

16. MEAT FOR FEEDING ANIMALS.

Meat for feeding animals was sold at two shops. There were no contraventions of the Byelaws, made under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951., which requires that the meat should be sterilised.

17. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Three refuse collection vehicles were in regular service; one 18 cubic yards capacity Dennis Shefflex Dual-tip rear loader, one 10 cubic yards Karrier Bantam side loader, and one 7 cubic yards capacity side loader. An additional 7 cubic yards capacity vehicle was maintained for use during the servicing and repairing of the other vehicles. It is intended to replace one of the smallest vehicles with another vehicle of 18 cubic yards capacity.

It has been found that the use of the large dual-tip vehicle speeds up collection of refuse and is a much more hygienic method. It is becoming more difficult to maintain a weekly collection because of the reduction in working hours, scarcity of labour and high sickness rate. 3,261 man hours were lost through sickness.

The workmen continued to receive a bonus for additional collections of salvage which totalled £277.10.0.

Quarterly charges were made for removal of trade refuse.

Controlled tipping was carried out on land off Ings Lane. Mechanical equipment was hired for the purpose of grading the tip, covering with soil and re-seeding, also removing and piling soil for covering future completed tip at a cost of £363.0.0.

The following account of the cost of the collection and disposal of refuse was furnished by the Treasurer of the Council:-

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL1st April, 1959 - 31st March, 1960.EXPENDITURE.Refuse Collection.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Employees									
Loaders	4,376.	10.	0						
Drivers	1,849.	9.	1.						
RUNNING EXPENSES									
Premises									
Repairs & maintenance	13.	2.	0.						
Fuel, light & cleaning	46.	3.	0.						
Rent & Rates	302.	10.	0.						
Supplies, Equipment & Tools Equipment, tools & materials	2.	1.	4.						
Protective clothing	47.	8.	10.						
Transport & Plant									
Repairs & maintenance	343.	14.	5.						
Renewals contribution	720.	0.	0.						
Petrol and oil	489.	18.	7.						
Licences & Insurances	285.	6.	3.						
INSURANCES	15.	5.	4.						
				8,491.	8.	10.			

Refuse Disposal

Employees									
Salvage	481.	4.	7.						
Salvage Bonus	221.	12.	9.						
Tip	666.	18.	10.						
RUNNING EXPENSES									
Premises (Tip)									
Repairs & maintenance	340.	7.	3.						
Rent & Rates	40.	0.	0.						
Supplies, Equipment & Tools									
Repairs & maintenance	10.	1.	4.						
Materials - Salvage	37.	15.	6.						
Protective clothing	6.	14.	2.						
TAXATION	5.	6.	3.						
				1,810.	0.	8.			
							10,301.	9.	6.

INCOME

Refuse Collection									
Fees & Charges									
Charges for removal	235.	14.	8.						
Charges for hire of motor vehicles	35.	3.	8.	270.	18.	4.			

Refuse Disposal

Rents									
Tip - Rents & charges	42.	8.	3.						
Sales									
Salvage - Waste paper	1,415.	14.	8.						
- Other	10.	1.	8.						
				1,468.	4.	7.			
							1,739.	2.	11.

NETT COST 8,562. 6. 7.

18. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.(a) Milk Supply:

There were 22 persons retailing bottled milk in the area, these were excluding shopkeepers, and over 90% of the milk supply was pasteurised. Skipton is now a specified area, and no milk may be sold other than tuberculin tested, pasteurised and sterilised, except with the consent of the Minister. After the 1st January all dealers' licences, other than producers' licences issued by the Minister, were issued by the food and drugs authority, which is the West Riding County Council. The only matters requiring investigation were in relation to insufficiently cleansed and cracked bottles. These occasions were few considering the quantity of milk distributed in the area.

The following bacteriological samples were taken and the results were satisfactory:-

Tuberculin Tested:	5.
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised):	4.
Pasteurised:	3.
Pasteurised (schools):	3.
Sterilised:	2.
Ungraded:	1.
Biological - tubercle bacilli -	4 negative.

(b) Slaughterhouses:

There is only one slaughterhouse in the district which is owned by the Council. The premises are of sufficient size and so equipped as to deal with three times the number of animals now slaughtered. Every animal received was examined by a meat inspector after slaughter.

The standard of cleanliness and the construction of the vehicles, used for transporting meat from the slaughterhouse, were very good.

There was no change in the slaughterhouse charges which were:- beasts 10/-; calves and sheep 2/6d; pigs 5/-; and the hanging of carcasses of animals slaughtered in other premises:- cattle 2/6d; sheep and calves 6d; pigs 1/-. The charges include free use of lairages, overhead scales and electrically operated stunners.

Seventeen slaughtermen's licences were granted to slaughter all animals and nine licences were issued stipulating conditions. No instances of cruelty came to the notice of the Inspectors.

The building is equipped with a modern cattle stunning pen. Electrically operated tongs are used for stunning sheep and pigs. A captive bolt pistol is used on cattle, calves and sometimes pigs.

The lairages are adequately ventilated and lighted, and have satisfactory floors. Attention is given to the providing of animals with a sufficient quantity of water and food during the periods they are in the lairages.

Meat Inspection.

The following tables show the animals slaughtered and inspected. Condemned meat was stained with a green dye and sold to a firm who processed it under pressure.

Animals slaughtered.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	161	10	472	208	851
February	173	12	485	146	816
March	154	4	363	185	706
April	120	2	295	148	565
May	158	2	462	159	781
June	112	2	539	124	777
July	113	1	593	102	809
August	143	4	775	160	1,082
September	132	3	602	145	882
October	165	5	783	145	1,098
November	151	1	688	143	983
December	124	2	406	287	819
	<u>1,706</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>6,463</u>	<u>1,952</u>	<u>10,169</u>

Estimated weight of Meat and Organs Condemned.

		T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
Cattle:					
3 whole carcasses			9	2	6
2 part carcasses				2	15
Calves:					
9 whole carcasses			2	2	16
Sheep:					
25 whole carcasses			7	1	11
4 part carcasses				1	19
Pigs:					
13 part carcasses			1	2	12
Heads & Tongues of all animals (except pigs)			7	2	0
Edible offal and fat		3	5	3	6
		<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

Carcases and offal inspected and
condemned in whole or in part:

	<u>Cattle excl. Cows.</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	823	883	48	6,463	1,952	Nil
Number inspected	823	883	48	6,463	1,952	Nil

	<u>Cattle excl. Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
--	----------------------------------	-------------	---------------	--------------------------------	-------------

All diseases except
Tuberculosis & Cysticerci
Whole carcasses condemned

1	2	8	24	1
---	---	---	----	---

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	243	489	9	347	163
--	-----	-----	---	-----	-----

+ Percentage of the number
inspected affected with
disease other than
tuberculosis & cysticerci

29.64	55.6	35.41	5.74	8.4
-------	------	-------	------	-----

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
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Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	4	-	-	20
--	---	---	---	---	----

Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.36	.47	-	-	1.02
---	------	-----	---	---	------

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	4	-	-	-
--	---	---	---	---	---

Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	4	-	-	-
--	---	---	---	---	---

Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
--------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

+ Note. There were 27% of cattle excl. cows and 47% of the cows inspected
affected with cirrhosis of the liver.

Other food found unfit for human consumption and disposed of by burying
in the Council's Tip.

Food in tins or glass containers:

<u>Meat</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>Fruit</u>	<u>Soup</u>	<u>Fish</u>	<u>Marmalade</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
146	37	100	518	18	39	3	28

Other Food:

14 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. raw desiccated coconut
54 lbs. cooked brisket
28 lbs. frozen kidneys

(c) Food Premises

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The Registered premises under section 16 of the Act are as follows:-

	<u>Number</u>
1. Preparation and manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food:	6
2. (a) Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream:	1
(b) Storage and sale of ice-cream:	65

Other Food Premises

Hotels and public houses (serving meals) ...	10
Public Houses	17
School kitchens	8
Hospital kitchens	3
Factory canteen kitchens	3
Restaurants	16
Fish Fryers	8
Chocolate manufacturers	1
Retail grocery	61
Wholesale grocery	3
Confectionery - retail	2
Bakeries and retail shops	10
Bakery - Oat cakes	1
Cooked meats	1
Tripe etc.	1
Orange squash manufacturers	1
Bottling of beer and wines	1
Chocolates and sweets - retail	12
Fruit, greengrocery and fish	4
Fruit and greengrocery	6
Butchers	14
Cooked chickens	1

Stalls

Sweets	2
Fruit and greengrocery	5
Confectionery	2
Snack bars	2
Butchers	1
Fishmongers	1
Bacon, butter and cheese	1
Butter, cheese and confectionery	1
Chickens	1

Samples

31 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. 24 samples were placed in provisional grade 1, 5 in provisional grade 2 and 2 in provisional grade 3. Generally the results were considered to be satisfactory.

22 samples of desiccated coconut were obtained and in two *Salmonella* organisms were isolated. One sample of beef paste was examined and found to be satisfactory.

Regular attention was given to the supervision of food establishments, particularly those where meals were prepared. In one kitchen conditions were so bad that the proprietor was warned that if immediate action was not taken to improve the standard of cleanliness, statutory action would be recommended. As a result, the kitchen was closed and the premises and equipment were thoroughly cleansed. Otherwise the general standard of cleanliness of kitchens was good.

There was still a need for more use to be made by food handlers of the washing facilities now installed in all food premises.

At the end of the year contraventions of a minor character were out-standing on eleven premises. The following repairs and improvements were carried out at the request of the department:-

Walls and ceilings decorated	19
Walls and ceilings washed down	3
Equipment cleansed	5
Ceilings replastered	3
Tables covered with non-absorbent material ...	2
Sanitary conveniences repaired and decorated ...	10
Water closets provided	18
Wash-hand basins provided	7
Sinks installed	8
Hot water supplies provided and made good ...	2
Refrigerators installed	3
Kitchens provided with improved artificial lighting	1
Food room provided with additional means of ventilation	1
Window display counter renewed	1
Premises disinfested of rodents	10

WATER SUPPLIES.

The water undertaking is now controlled by the Craven Water Board. The reservoir is situated at the foot of Emsay Moor, and has a capacity of 175,426,000 gallons, and a top water level of 700 ft. above ordnance datum. The area of the gathering ground is 663 acres, the depth of the reservoir 56 feet, and the water area 26½ acres. The water is conveyed to the town by a 12 inch trunk main and the average daily consumption is approximately 766,000 gallons. A filtration plant is installed consisting of eight Candy pressure filters, together with an apparatus for injecting sulphate of alumina and hydrate of lime. A Wallace and Tiernan chlorination plant is in operation. This is capable of giving either marginal or breakpoint chlorination, and the plant incorporates a chlorine residual recorder. The supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity. The number of dwelling-houses in the district supplied from the public mains was 4,552. There were no houses supplied from standpipes. Although the raw water might, under certain conditions be plumbo-solvent, the chemical treatment at Emsay prevents the supply having this effect. The results of samples taken by the Public Health Inspector were as follows:-

- (a) For plumbo-solvency - 4 satisfactory.
- (b) For bacteriological
examination - 8 satisfactory

Swimming Baths.

In 1957 new filtration, chlorination and heating plants were installed in the indoor swimming bath belonging to the Council.

There is also a private swimming bath at the Boy's Grammar School which is also fitted with a filtration and chlorination plant.

23 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results were satisfactory.

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICTSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.INSPECTIONS.

Accumulations	6
Building Inspections (Housing)	216
" " (other than Housing)	118
Closets (Defective)	5
" (Conversions)	41
" (Additional)	55
Drains (Defective or blocked)	24
" (New, inspected and tested)	98
Factories and Workshops	15
Food (Preparation and Catering)	52
" (Shops, Stalls, etc).	29
Housing (Public Health Act)	45
Ice Cream Premises	41
Inquiries (Infectious Diseases, etc).	4
Interviews (with Contractors, Owners, Agents, etc).	53
Milk & Dairies	52
Movable Dwellings	26
Nuisances	57
Overcrowding	2
Petroleum Acts	18
River Pollution	5
Rodent Control	77
Refuse Collection and Disposal	53
Samples (Bacteriological)	
Ice Cream	30
Milk	147
Water	97
Schools	16
Septic Tanks	52
Slaughterhouses	124
Water Supplies	40

HOUSINGNew Houses

No new houses have been built by the Council during the year. However, schemes have been approved, and a tender accepted for the erection of 12 small flats at Waddington and 4 at Grindleton. Commencement of work on these sites is expected early in 1961.

Of the 12 properties under construction for private ownership during the year, 1 house and 4 bungalows have been completed.

Repairs

Repair work has been carried out in 45 houses, some in conjunction with improvement schemes, and others by informal action under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

Improvement Grants.

30 applications for improvement grant have been received, all of which were approved. Of these 10 were for Discretionary Grants and 20 for Standard Grants. 17 of the applications were from owners of tenanted houses and 13 from owner-occupiers. It is pleasing to note that the proportion of Grants intended for tenanted property shows an increase of more than 10 per cent over last year's figure.

19 Grant aided schemes have been completed and the amounts paid out have been:-

10 Discretionary Grants:	£2,132
9 Standard Grants:	<u>£686</u>
	<u>£2,818</u>

Overcrowding

There were no outstanding cases at the end of 1959 and no new cases have come to notice during 1960.

Unfit House

A portion of a large farmhouse (separately tenanted as a cottage) was found to be unfit owing to the subsidence of the foundations at one corner. After informal action this portion was closed for human occupation and the tenant was rehoused in a Council house.

CARAVANS.

There has been no appreciable increase in the number of caravans in the district during the year.

Shireburn Caravan Site

This site has been inspected at frequent intervals during the holiday season (March - October) and has been kept in a very tidy and satisfactory condition. The number of caravans allowed on the site has now been increased to 46. A new toilet block has been erected, this contains 3 gents and 3 ladies W.C's. and a wash basin for each section.

The owner has made application under the Caravan Sites Control of Development Act, 1960 for increasing the size of the site. This was being considered by the Council at the end of the year.

Caravan Sites Control of Development Act, 1960. Caravan Sites (Licence Applications) Order 1960.

Applications have been received for the establishment of two new Sites:- One at Bolton-by-Bowland (30 caravans) and one at West Bradford (60 caravans).

These were under consideration at the end of the year.

WATER SUPPLIES.

(i) (a) On 1st April the Council's Water Undertakings were merged with the Fylde Water Board, their main source of supply being at Stocks Reservoir, Slaidburn. However, the springs at Waddington Fells still continue to supply most of the Bowland district.

Samples of this water, and water from private estates and single properties have been taken during the year. The following table shows the results of bacteriological examinations of these samples:-

61.

		<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
Bashall Eaves	(Public Supply)	3	-
Bolton-by-Bowland	(" ")	4	-
Dunsop Bridge	(Private ")	3	-
Gisburn	(Public ")	4	1
Grindleton	(" ")	4	-
Holden	(Private ")	4	-
Horton	(" ")	3	2
Mitton	(Public Supply)	3	-
Newton-in-Bowland	(" ")	3	-
Rinington(Old supply)	(" ")	2	1
" (Mains)	(" ")	3	1
Sawley	(" ")	4	-
Slaidburn	(Private ")	3	1
Tosside	(Public ")	2	2
Waddington	(" ")	4	-
West Bradford (Mains)	(" ")	4	1
" " (Tagglesmire)	(Private ")	2	2
Single Properties, Proposed Sources, etc.		9	22
		<u>64</u>	<u>33</u>

Since 1st April, improvements to the treatment arrangements have been carried out by the Fylde Water Board.

A small private supply, in the Stirk House area has been found to be unsatisfactory. It is hoped that in the very near future this source will be able to be discontinued and a mains water supply provided.

(b) Water has been plentiful in quantity throughout the year.

The Water Engineer of the Fylde Water Board has supplied the following particulars:-

(ii) Bacteriological examinations are regularly made of the water going into supply. As yet, no special investigation has been made of raw water.

Bacteriological Analyses

<u>Source of Supply</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Total</u>
Waddington Springs	81	15	96
Tosside	Nil	5	5
Rinington High Level	5	3	8

A Chemical Analysis of Waddington supply was found to be satisfactory.

(iii) No evidence of contamination by lead has yet been detected.

(iv) Waddington Springs. All the unsatisfactory samples were due to chlorinator failures which have been remedied.

Tosside. Steps have been taken to prevent surface water access to the storage tank and the supply is now being chlorinated. A satisfactory bacteriological sample has since been obtained.

Rinington High Level. Prior to amalgamation this supply came from two sources (a) Rinington Springs and (b) Clough Head Beck. The latter was found to be badly polluted and has been shut off. The Supply is pressure filtered and after filtration is satisfactory, the five good samples shown above being obtained since shutting off the Clough Head Beck supply.

(v)	<u>Est. No. of dwellings.</u>	<u>Est. No. of population.</u>	
(a) Bashall Eaves	26	36	Bulk Supply (part)
Bolton-by-Bowland	100	332	
Bowland Forest H.D.			Private Est. supply
Bowland Forest L.D.	4	15	" " "(part)
Easington	-	-	
Gisburn	117	386	
Gisburn Forest	16	53	
Great Mitton	40	133	
Grindleton	221	732	
Horton	3	10	" " " "
Middop	-	-	
Newsholme	16	55	
Newton	40	132	
Paythorne	18	59	
Rinington	94	310	
Sawley	28	86	
Slaidburn	-	-	Private Est. supply
Waddington	243	803	
West Bradford	85	280	
	1,051	3,472	

(b) There are no properties supplied by stand pipe.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The reconstruction and modernisation of the Waddington Sewage Works has now been completed at an approximate cost of £18,500. This sewage disposal plant should now be able to cope with any foreseeable increase in building in the village for some considerable time to come. Land is still available for more plant if necessity arises.

The scheme for the sewerage of the village of Slaidburn has now been completed and awaits Ministry consent before proceeding.

The Newton in Bowland sewerage scheme and the modernisation undertaking of the Gisburn Sewage Works were both in course of preparation at the end of the year.

With the improvement last year of the Bolton-by-Bowland water supply, several conversions of pail closets to W.C's. have been carried out. Also additional W.C's have been installed in houses already on the water carriage system, more can be expected. These extra installations of course place an additional load on the existing sewage disposal plant, which is in grave danger of becoming inadequate for its work.

In outlying districts, steady progress in the improvement of sanitation is still being maintained. The following have been completed during the year:-

Slop Water Closets converted to W.C's.	1
Pail Closets converted to W.C's.	18
Additional W.C's. to old property	22
W.C's provided to new property	14
New Septic Tanks provided	23

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

The number of Factories and Workplaces continues to be similar to last year, and visits of inspection continues to be made.

Greendale Mill at Grindleton, used formerly for Light Engineering, and vacated in late 1959 has now been bought by a firm of Haulage Contractors. At the moment a portion of the premises is used for the garaging of heavy commercial vehicles, but some form of industry is likely to be introduced later.

A cotton mill at West Bradford was closed in the autumn and all machinery cleared out. The premises have now been taken over by a firm of clothing manufacturers who are to use them for packing, storage and making up.

There are no outworkers in the district.

SCHOOLS.

The extensions to Thorneyholme School, Dunsop Bridge, - plans for which were passed in 1959 - have not yet taken place. It is to be hoped that the delay will now be of short duration, as the toilet blocks and drainage system of the existing premises are in a very poor condition.

Plans have been approved in 1960 for extensions and modernisation of Brennands Endowed School, Slaidburn, and the Primary School at Bashall Eaves. Both of these schools are at present very much out of date in respect of toilet accommodation. As part of the new schemes this will be remedied.

Mains water has now been laid on to Grindleton Lane Ends Primary School. This school was formerly supplied from a rain-water tank.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No steam power is now used in this district for the driving of machinery. Coal fired boilers being used only for the heating of the premises in one of the mills.

The new owners of West Bradford mill have had plans approved for the removal of the old coal-fired boiler and the installation of two oil-fired boilers, these are to be used solely for heating purposes.

There have been no smoke nuisances from Factories in this district during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Refuse collection is undertaken in 18 of our 19 parishes. The parish not so served is very widespread and consists mostly of very scattered farms.

Owing to the widespread area of the district the service is fortnightly, but a weekly collection is carried out in necessitous cases.

3 tips, situated in the parishes of Newton, Bashall Eaves and Bolton-by-Bowland are used for the disposal of the collected refuse.

Over 250 closet pails are also emptied.

RODENT CONTROL.

Disinfestation treatments have been carried out at Farms, Business premises, Schools and Private Houses. Regular attention has been also given to the Council's Refuse tips and Sewage Works.

A very successful "Block Treatment" involving an Hotel, Farm premises and six Private Houses was also carried out.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.Milk Supplies.

Three Dealer's licences have been issued, in all other cases milk is delivered by producer-retailer.

Routine sampling of milk from retailers has been carried out, and from these bulk samples *Brucella abortus* was isolated in three cases; investigations were carried out immediately.

Farm at Grindleton.

Samples of milk taken from each of 44 cows in the herd, 2 samples found positive on culture. Affected cows were sent for slaughter.

Farm at Waddington.

Samples of milk taken from each of 25 cows, 5 samples found positive on culture. The 5 cows were segregated and their milk sent for pasteurisation.

Farm at Newton-in-Bowland.

Samples of milk taken from each of 21 cows in the herd. 6 cows were found to be affected. These were segregated and their milk sent for pasteurisation.

"Following up" sampling, and investigations in the two latter cases was still proceeding at the end of the year.

Slaughter-Houses.

The new slaughter-house of modern design, construction of which was in hand in 1959., was completed in June of this year. Slaughtering commenced on 1st July and from that date almost daily visits of inspection have been made. The following table shows the numbers of animals slaughtered and inspected:-

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. killed	309	11	2	1,342	343	-
No. inspected	309	11	2	1,342	343	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	17	2	-	-	2	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	5.5%	18.1%			.58%	
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1				6	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.32%				1.74%	
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		1				
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigerat- ion.		1				
Generalised and totally condemned		-				

76 lbs. of meat and 319 lbs. of offal from this slaughter-house have been surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

Canned Foods.

2 tins of Ham, total weight 9 lbs. have been surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

Food Premises.

Frequent visits of inspection have been made to food preparation premises and to food shops, kiosks and stalls. On the whole these were found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition and no proceedings were found to be necessary.

Modernisation of food preparation rooms has been carried out on quite a large scale in three hotels and a cafe.

30 samples of ice-cream have been taken and sent for bacteriological analysis, the Analyst's Reports on these were:-

- 27 in Grade I - Highly Satisfactory.
- 3 in Grade II - Satisfactory.

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT.Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.Public Health Inspector's Report.INSPECTIONS:

The following Table gives the number of Inspections made under the various main headings:-

HOUSING	46
MOVABLE DWELLINGS	13
FOOD PREMISES	172
REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL	42
WATER SUPPLIES	248
DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS	161
MILK AND DAIRIES	6
FACTORIES	8
NUISANCES	Nil
RODENT DESTRUCTION	18
PETROLEUM STORAGE	5
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	Nil

HOUSING:

Housing Act (Improvements) Section 30.
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.
House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959.

- (a) Advances for the purpose of acquiring or improving houses: Nil
- (b) Grants for conversion or for altering, enlarging, or improving houses:-

Out of a total of 16 applications, (8 Standard and 8 Discretionary) received during the year, 14 have been approved.

Grant cost of £535 has been paid on five properties - £163 Standard and £372 Discretionary.

Improvement Schemes have been completed during the past year at Thistleholme, Womansland, The Bourne, 20, Bainbridge Road, and 23, Guldrey Lane, Sedbergh.

General.

This year has seen the commencement of the Council's extended building programme on the Maryfell Site, eight bungalows, sixteen two-bedroom flats, ten three-bedroom houses, and a Community Centre and Warden's Flat being under construction. The Council have also accepted a Tender for the erection of four one-bedroom flats, also on the above site.

Statutory Action.

Statutory Action under the Sec. 16 Housing Act, 1957., has been successfully completed against the following eight properties:-

No. 10. Folly, Sedbergh.

Clarkes Cottage, Dent

Nos. 1 & 2 Davis Yard, Sedbergh

Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12, Long Lane, Sedbergh.

No Statutory Action has been taken against the 15 properties comprising Millthrop Cottages, the Council having agreed that provided certain improvements were carried out by the owners - i.e., the installation of W-Cs. in place of the present unsatisfactory pail closets, with, possibly, the provision of bathrooms - no immediate action with a view to closure or demolition would be taken against this property.

The property does, however, remain in the Council's Slum Clearance Programme expiring in 1965, and it may well be that should the owners continue to ignore the opportunity given to them to improve this property, the appropriate Statutory Action will be taken within that period.

It is a matter for regret that up to the year end 4 pail closets only have been converted, and one bathroom suite installed.

Private Enterprise.

Of six houses under construction in 1960., five have been completed, the one remaining being in an advanced stage of completion.

Movable Dwellings.

Whilst the problem of the caravan dweller becomes nationally more acute, no untoward difficulties have been experienced in this district.

Applications for permission for two small caravan sites at Dent are at present with the Area Planning Officer.

Two licences have been issued during the year, one for an isolated caravan, and the other for a caravan site at Pinfold, Sedbergh, first licensed as from the 1st April, 1959.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

No sewage works extensions have been carried out during the past year. Plans for much needed works of improvement at the Sewage Works, Sedbergh, have been prepared and accepted, and it is assumed that this work will commence early in the New Year.

Sewer Extensions.

Work on the laying of a six inch branch sewer approx. 1,450 yds. in length from a point at Derry (Millthrop), to connect with the existing sewer at Birks, has been completed during the past year. Amongst other properties now connected to the sewer are 15 cottages at Millthrop which formerly had no satisfactory outfall.

The use of four cesspools on this section has been discontinued.

Dent Sewage Disposal.

No works of extension have been carried out during the past year, normal maintenance only being necessary.

Lea Gate Sewage Disposal.

No extensions to these works have been carried out during the past year, routine maintenance only being required.

Garsdale (Railway Cottages) Sewage Disposal.

Of comparatively recent construction, no works of improvement or extension have been carried out during the past year to this Plant which treats the drainage from 15 cottages and Garsdale Station.

This immediate locality being adequately sewered, no further extensions are required.

Resulting from a complaint from the River Board of unsatisfactory effluent from these works, alternative arrangements have been made for the maintenance of the works, from Sedbergh, the present unsatisfactory arrangement for maintenance by a local caretaker at Garsdale to be discontinued.

Factories (including Outworkers Premises).

There are 26 factories coming within the purview of the Council under the Factories Act, 1937.

Additional sanitary accommodation has been provided at one factory.

Smoke Abatement.

No Statutory Action has been called for by the local authority under the provisions of the Clean Air Act or the Public Health Act, 1936.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Routine refuse collection is undertaken by the Council from the greater part of the populated area of the district.

The Council control two refuse tips, one at Langstone Quarry which is the main tip, and the other at Busk Lane Quarry which is used as an emergency tip if, due to weather conditions, the main tip is not accessible.

No further extensions to the Council's scavenging area have been made during the past year. The areas covered include:-

Sedbergh	Weekly
Dent	"
Lea Gate	Fortnightly
Gawthrop	"
Garsdale	"
Marthwaite	"
Cautley	"
Howgill	Monthly
Danny Bridge	"
(back road section)	

One further small extension covering some eight properties in the Dowbiggin Lane (Dowbiggin), area will be included in the Cautley collection area, and will commence in January, 1961.

It should be noted in passing that the collection of refuse from properties abutting on, or adjacent to, the roadside, is undertaken en route to the localities named:

No. of properties serviced:	822
No. of properties in district:	1,260.

Rodent Control.

Routine disinfection at monthly intervals continues to be carried out at the Council's two tips at Langstone Quarry and Busk Lane.

Some disinfection has also been found necessary at two of the Council's Sewage Works at Sedbergh and Dent.

No major areas of infestation exist in this district.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk Supplies.

There is one Licensed Retailer (non-producer), of T.T. Milk in this area.

(b) Slaughterhouses.

The overall position as regards slaughtering remains the same as last year. Out of a total of five butchers, three occupy licensed slaughterhouses, the remaining two obtaining their supplies from Kendal, which is the Central Slaughterhouse for the adjacent districts.

One of the butchers occupying a licensed slaughterhouse continues to obtain the bulk of his supplies from Kendal Slaughterhouse. This being a T.T. area, the quality of stock supplied to the local butchers is of a high standard.

Water Supplies.

1960 being an exceptionally wet year, no shortage of water was experienced on any of the three supplies for which the Council is responsible.

With a view to supplying 14 properties in the Marthwaite area which were very poorly supplied from various privately-owned "springs", a total of 3,125 yards of 3" and 940 yards of 2" Everite Asbestos mains have been laid.

Included in this figure is the laying of 800 yards of 3" loop main to reinforce the supply from Fairholme Estate to Guldroy; 2,325 yds. of 3" Everite main from Ingnire to Four Lane Ends, Marthwaite; 600 yds. of 2" Everite main to supply certain properties at Luneside, and a further 340 yards of 2" to supply the small hamlet known as High Oaks. All farms on this new supply have been metered, together with the premises occupied by Messrs. F & T. Lumb, Poultry Farmers, Four Lane Ends - total of 7 meters on this section.

Arising out of this work, a heavy pressure (145 lbs) was proved on the lower part of the Marthwaite section. This will necessitate the fixing of a Pressure Reducing Valve on the 3" main at a point in the vicinity of Ingnire Hall, with the object of reducing the pressure to 80 lbs. (approx). on the section mentioned.

After innumerable difficulties, a section of badly corroded 2" main total length 400 yds. has been replaced with 2" Everite Asbestos Cement main at Millthrop, Sedbergh. This renewal has had a marked improvement on the supply in the Millthrop area.

Sedbergh Storage Reservoir.

As mentioned in previous years, leakage from the above reservoir (capacity 2,500,000 galls)., occurs at the 14'0" - 15' 0" level. For the purpose of enabling the Consulting Engineer to examine the structure, it has been necessary to run the reservoir off on three occasions during the past year - January, February and September.

In addition, leakage tests with inlet and outlet shut, have been carried out for the following periods, and with the following results:-

3rd - 7th March, 4 day test Reservoir level 13' 8"
Loss $\frac{1}{2}$ " Leakage = 3,750 gallons per day.

29th March, 48 hour test, 29th - 31st March. Reservoir
level 14' 6"
Loss $4\frac{1}{8}$ " = 35,700 gallons per day.

As owing to a variety of reasons, not the least of which is the complexity of the subsoil drainage system in the vicinity of this reservoir, we were never able to pinpoint exactly where leakage was occurring, it was decided, when last the reservoir was run off, to break through the floor and endeavour to find a system of sub-floor drainage tiles shown on an early plan.

The reservoir being emptied by the 9th September, one hole was cut through the floor on the centre line of the reservoir; and 80' from the East end, when a 3" tile was located 20" below the floor level. A further hole was cut also on the centre line 60' from the West end, and the tile again located. Fluorescene was put into the tile at the East end and colour located in a 12" overflow pipe in a manhole below the reservoir.

It is intended to locate the point of junction and to build an inspection manhole at that point for the purpose of observing any leakage from the reservoir.

Dent Water Supply.

No shortage has been experienced on this supply during the past year. Routine attention/repairs only have been necessary during the past year, including the renewal of one 1" water meter at the Chlorination Plant.

Lea Gate Water.

After protracted negotiations with the owner of the land, an agreement was finally reached and permission given to erect a Chlorination House at a point below Lea Gate reservoir - the solution to be injected into the falling main immediately below the reservoir.

This procedure is necessary, there being insufficient fall between the springs and the reservoir and no ball valve on the reservoir.

The necessary plans etc. were prepared and the Contract let in November. It is anticipated that this work will commence in January, 1961.

Garsdale Head.

No intimation has been received from British Railways that they are, in fact, willing to assist in augmenting the supply by meter to certain properties in the vicinity of the Garsdale Station, despite requests from the Council now extending over a number of years.

In an effort to explore every known avenue, two sets of gaugings were taken in May from a source which supplies four properties in this locality. As this supply is, however, piped over a distance of 1,000 yds. to the first consumer, the 2" W.I. pipes were found to be in bad condition, and the spring of poor yield, the investigation was not pursued.

It would appear that while British Railways control the only available source of water in quantity in this locality, the prospect of extending this supply is poor indeed.

Slack Water.

No progress has been made during the past year towards the provision of an adequate and safe piped water supply to the five properties comprising the hamlet of Slack.

Negotiations between the riparian owners are still to be settled - although the adequacy of the source from which the supply to these properties was proposed to be taken was proved during the exceptionally dry Summer of 1959.

Analysis.

The following is a summary of the results of water taken for bacteriological and chemical analysis during 1960.

(1) Bacteriological.

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Locality.</u>				<u>Result.</u>			
	<u>Lea Gate</u>	<u>Dent</u>	<u>Sedburgh</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Probable No. of Coli. Bact.</u>			
	1	2	3	4	<u>per 100 ml.</u>			
					1	2	3	4
14.1.60	1	1	1	-	8	5	Nil	-
25.2.60	1	1	1	-	8	180	Nil	-
4.3.60	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	-	-
5.4.60	-	-	1	2	-	-	Nil	Nil & 35
3.5.60	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	1	20
9.5.60	-	-	1	1	-	-	11	180+
15.6.60	1	1	-	-	160	160	-	-
12.7.60	1	1	1	-	35	20	Nil	-
1.9.60	-	-	1	1	-	-	Nil	Nil
3.10.60	1	1	1	1	180	180	Nil	180
10.10.60	-	1	-	-	-	17	-	-
31.10.60	1	1	1	-	3	Nil	Nil	-
15.12.60	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
	8	10	10	6	8	10	10	6

(2) Chemical

- (a) 22.11.60. Inlet to Storage Reservoir, Sedbergh
(Untreated): Water organically pure.
- (b) 22.11.60 Discharge into River Clough of overflow
from borehole at Garsdale School,
Garsdale: Water organically pure.

Public Swimming Baths.

There are no swimming Baths open to the general public in this area.

Sedbergh School own one indoor bath for the use of their scholars. This is chlorinated (Bell's Chlorination System) and samples for analysis are taken by the School authorities.

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

As monthly reports are submitted to the Council's Public Health Committee, the following is a brief summary of the year's work.

INSPECTIONS.

The table below gives the number of inspections made under the various main headings:-

Housing	166
Movable dwellings	11
Food premises	467
Refuse Collection & Disposal	152
Water Supplies	207
Drainage	123
Milk and Dairies	116
Factories	14
Nuisances	41
Rodent Destruction	35
Petroleum Storage	56
Infectious Diseases	4

HOUSING.

The following table gives extracts from a statistical form prepared for the County Council along with other figures of interest:-

(a) No. of dwelling houses in District	4,669
(b) Unfit houses demolished in Clearance Areas	9
(c) Persons displaced from (b)	4
(d) Families displaced from (b)	2
(e) Individual unfit houses demolished	1
(f) Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	72

(g) Families rehoused during the year in Council houses:-	
(1) from Clearance Areas:	2
(2) overcrowding	1
(h) New dwellings completed by Local Authority	32
(i) New dwellings completed by Private Enterprise	12

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

(j) No. of Applications for improvement grants received during the year	58
(k) No. of Applications approved during the year	54
(l) No. of additional dwellings provided with the aid of Improvement Grants during the year	6
(m) Amount of Improvement Grants paid for schemes completed during the year:-	
(1) Discretionary Grants	£8,552
(2) Standard Grants	£2,000

RENT ACT, 1957.

(n) Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
(o) Certificates of Disrepair granted	Nil
(p) Undertakings given by Owners	Nil
(q) Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	Nil

The Albert Hill, Settle Clearance Area for eight houses mentioned in my last year's report was eventually the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order which was confirmed in August, but at the year end two of the houses were still occupied.

The acquisition of the Victoria Street, Settle, Clearance Area seems to have progressed very slowly as although agreement was reached with the Owners in 1959., the transfer was not complete at the year end owing to some legal difficulties, meanwhile the old "Summer House" gets into a more derelict and unsightly state.

The Well Hill, Settle Clearance Area previously accepted as a gift by the Council, was eventually cleared after difficulties in obtaining the services of a satisfactory contractor, and at the year end discussions were in progress with a view to erecting small bungalows on the site. It is to be hoped that this scheme will materialise as although accepted as a gift, the cost of clearance was considerable, and it will be a costly piece of land if it cannot be re-developed in some way.

Of the five cases of overcrowding at the end of 1959., three were abated during the year, but six new cases came to light. Three of these were in caravans, and it is a problem which could grow as there appears to be a tendency for the permanent residential occupation of caravans to increase.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

The use of the licensed sites continued much as in previous years, and no new sites were licensed.

In August, the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 came into force, and discussions regarding it took place with representatives of various bodies. Site operators were slow in submitting applications, and at the year end no licences had been issued under the new act.

WATER SUPPLIES.

All the centres of population in the District with the exception of three hamlets have a recognised supplier, and as mentioned in the last report the suppliers of water in this District are the Craven Water Board, along with certain Private Companies, Water Trustees and Estate Owners. The following table shows the approximate number of dwellings supplied by each, the remainder of the properties (some 600) having their own individual supplies, and although no accurate records are available there is no doubt that these are mainly piped from private sources.

<u>Water Undertaker.</u>	<u>Nature/origin of supply.</u>	<u>Approx. No. of dwellings supplied.</u>
Craven Water Board	Upland Springs	3,500
Arncliffe Water Co.	" "	27
Burton Water Co.	" "	140
Ingleborough Estate	Moorland Stream and Lake	68
Halton West Estate	Upland Springs	26
Hawswick Water Co.	" "	19
Long Preston Water Trustees	" "	225
N. Geldard, Rathmell	" "	36
Stainforth Estate	" "	<u>53</u>

4,094

The day to day supervision of the Water Board's supplies was continued by the Council's Engineer, but it is thought that the Board will assume direct control in April, 1961. In contrast to the drought of the previous year, 1960 was generally very wet, and there was no shortage of supply.

Five of the largest supplies; viz. Hellifield, Settle High and Low Level, Ingleton and High Bentham (all under the control of the Board) are the only supplies where mechanical chlorination is undertaken, and only at one of these, Settle High level, is there a filtration plant. A fairly regular programme of routine sampling for bacteriological examination has now been carried out for many years, the frequency of sampling being one to three months dependent upon the size of the supply. Plumbo-solvency does not present any problems, and it was not thought necessary to take any special samples for this. The table overleaf shows the results of the reports upon samples taken throughout the year, and copies are forwarded to the Council's Engineer and the responsible official for the particular supply.

No. of samples of water examined.

	<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Bacteriological.</u>	
	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
Public Supply	-	-	61	100
Individual Private Supply	4	-	17	28
Total:	4	-	78	128

This table would appear to indicate that rather a large number of bacteriological reports are unsatisfactory, and indeed many of the untreated supplies regularly show faecal coli in varying numbers. All steps possible are taken to remedy any obvious signs of pollution at the source, but the supplies are mainly from a limestone area, and no doubt may be affected by surface washings from upland animals pastures. There is, however, always a potential risk in these doubtful supplies because the area is much frequented by "hikers" and "pot-holers", and a typical example is to be found in the estate owned untreated Clapham supply, where water from "Gäping Ghyll" pot-hole after travelling underground for some distance eventually emerges at Clapham Cave, thence by open stream to a large artificial lake, from which water is drawn for the village supply, the water course being more or less open to the public throughout its entire length.

When some supplies were put in many years ago it was considered sufficient if each house had one tap and works were constructed to cope with such a situation. Many privately owned supplies have been maintained on very low water charges with the result that there are not sufficient reserves to meet the cost of modernisation of the supplies to cope with increased consumption following housing improvements e.g., provision of W.C's., bathrooms, hot water supplies, etc. and increased use for farming purposes, and this is a situation which will have to be faced in the future.

Tentative discussions have in the past taken place between the Council and some owners regarding the acquisition of certain privately owned supplies, but I feel that any hopes in this direction may have now been set back some years by the transfer of the Council's functions to the Water Board.

An example of the benefits of transfer of a water supply to public ownership was the Malham supply, which, since its acquisition and re-construction by the Council has been most beneficial to the villages in Malhamdale.

The table overleaf gives further information regarding the various parishes:-

Township	No. of Houses		Supplied by Standpipe	Estimated Population			
	In Township	Supplied by piped village supply		In Township	Supplied by piped village supply	% of Totals	Supplied by Standpipe
Settle	871	855	1	2,242	2,200	98	1
Airton	53	53		166	166	100	
Arncliffe	31	27		79	68	86	
Austwick	148	132		453	404	89	
Bentham	846	833		2,543	2,503	98	
Burton-in-Lonsdale	151	140		430	398	92	
Clapham	168	154		594	544	91	
Giggleswick	257	229		842	750	89	
Halton Gill	16			74			
Halton West	26	26		110	110	100	
Hanlith	7			33			
Hawkswick	22	19		48	41	85	
Hellifield	371	355		1,023	978	95	
Horton-in-Ribblesdale	206	106	4	694	357	51	16
Ingleton	617	551		1,847	1,649	89	
Kirkby Malham	26	19		53	38	71	
Lanccliffe	158	145		489	443	91	
Lawkland	56			229			
Litton	17			57			
Long Preston	245	225		598	549	91	
Malham	40	40		166	166	100	
Malham Moor	16			117			
Nappa	4			20			
Otterburn	13	10		51	39	76	
Rathmell	68	36		214	113	52	
Scosthrop	16	13		54	43	79	
Stainforth	68	53		233	181	77	
Swinden	8			26			
Thornton-in-Lonsdale	91	68		254	189	74	
Wigglesworth	53			201			
TOTALS:	4,669	4,089	5	13,940	11,934	85	17

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Council's Engineer is responsible for the maintenance and supervision of sewers and disposal works in the District.

Of the 30 Townships, 14 have a sewerage system and sewage disposal works, and approximately 3,970 houses, or 85% of the total in the District are connected to the public sewers.

The second part of the sewerage system at Horton-in-Ribblesdale was almost complete and work was proceeding with the necessary connections to the various properties.

Most of the larger townships have sewerage systems and disposal works, but it is most desirable that the few remaining townships which have a centre of population should have some provision and Kirkby Malham, Rathmell and Halton West are examples of these. Improvements are also desirable to the existing disposal plants at Ingleton, Malham, Austwick and Long Preston.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL (cont'd).

At the year end the following schemes were in preparation:-

Rathmell.....Sewers and Disposal Works.

Halton West Sewers and Disposal Works.

Settle, Giggleswick and Remodelling of works and
Langcliffe.....improvement of sewers

High Benthon.....Extension to works and
improvement of sewers

FACTORIES AND WORK PLACES.

There was very little change in the number of Factories in the District, and the closure of the large cotton mill referred to last year caused a certain amount of hardship. Most of the employees found other employment, some outside the District, but others have not been so fortunate, particularly middle-aged females.

In one case information was received from the Factory Inspector drawing attention to insufficient closet accommodation at a factory.

The functions of the Council under the Factories Act relating to means of escape in case of fire were transferred to the Fire Authority (West Riding County Council) as from the 1st December.

Outworkers lists were received from other Local Authorities, and according to these there are ten outworkers in the District.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

With the closure of the Cotton Mill at Langcliffe, two chimneys ceased to function, but there was no apparent improvement at the various lime burning kilns, a problem which seems incapable of solution at the present time.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

There was no change in the system reported last year when four vehicles and 14 men were wholly engaged on refuse collection and disposal at the four main tips, viz. Benthon, Ingleton, Paley Green and Wigglesworth.

The vehicle stationed at Benthon was replaced with a new diesel engined machine of 10 cubic yards capacity, and the 18 cubic yards fore and aft tipper purchased in 1959 showed the benefit of this type of vehicle where local conditions will permit their use and there is a comparatively long haul to the tips.

The present system now seems to be working very well, and all the centres of population are serviced every 7 to 10 days, and two very scattered areas are visited every fortnight. Only dry refuse is collected.

The following table shows the number of loads of refuse deposited at each tip by each vehicle.

<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>No. of Loads.</u>			
	<u>Bentham</u>	<u>Ingletton</u>	<u>Paley Green</u>	<u>Wigglesworth</u>
Karrier Bantan			14	581
" Ganecock(1)	388	187		
" Ganecock(2)		375	47	78
" Fore & aft tipper			168	229

The total cost of collection and disposal is approximately £8,064 per year.

RODENT CONTROL.

Action was confined to notified cases of infestation, and to routine treatments of Council-owned properties. Former "Black-spots" in Settle sewerage system were treated, and the number of infested manholes was found to have considerably decreased.

Domestic Premises	7
Tips	6
Sewage Disposal Works	3
Business Premises (Chargeable)	1

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The District is now a specified area, and some 40 retailers are still operating. Eight dealers were licensed by the Council, the remainder being producer/retailers. Three were licensed for other milks, viz. one for pasteurised and two for sterilised.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960 which came into operation on 1st October make certain changes, in that dealers' licences will, in future, be issued by the food and drugs authority which is the West Riding County Council.

In all 86 samples of milk were taken and the following table shows the results, which were reasonably satisfactory.

No. of Samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk taken for:-

<u>Methylene</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Biological</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Ring</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Culture</u>	<u>No.</u>
<u>Blue Test</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Test(T.B).</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Test.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Test.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>
50	50	6	6	21	14	7	6

Samples of Heat Treated Milk:-

	<u>Number examined.</u>	<u>Number Satisfactory.</u>
Pasteurised:	2	1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The four private licensed slaughterhouses operated throughout the year, and so far as is known all animals slaughtered in the District for food were examined. The usual table is given below showing the incidence of disease, and it is most gratifying to note that no tuberculosis was found. The most common parts condemned are bovine livers affected with "fluke".

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. killed	421	236	6	1,840	144	-
No. inspected	421	236	6	1,840	144	-
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	3	Nil	11	Nil	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	129	116	2	31	5	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	30.8	50.4	33.3	2.3	3.4	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1+	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.7+	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

+ Biological and cultural tests eventually proved this to be negative.

During the year, the Council reviewed the Slaughterhouse facilities as required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 and submitted their report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, whose decision was awaited at the year end.

OTHER FOOD PREMISES.

The position regarding these is very similar to last year in that about 224 premises are engaged in the food trade in one way or another. There were 10 additional registrations for the sale of ice-cream, making a total of 74 premises registered for this purpose.

Routine visits continued whenever possible, and no serious difficulties were encountered.

Samples of "other foods" taken during the year were three ice-cream and four coconut - one ice-cream being unsatisfactory.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There is one open-air swimming bath at Ingleton which is available to the public. It was constructed many years ago by local effort and is formed alongside the river Greta. Water is taken from the river and after passing through the pool is discharged back to the river, thus when in use there is more or less a continuous flow.

There is no treatment of the water. No samples of the water were taken for examination.

Naturally a pool of this type is more in use in a hot summer, and consequently last year it was very little used.

PETROLEUM STORAGE.

Testing of old installations was again continued, and during the year tanks at 15 garages were subjected to pressure tests. There were no failures.

Installations at four garages were replaced with new equipment, and two entirely new stations were established.

SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.INSPECTIONS:

The number of inspections made throughout the year was similar to those recorded in previous annual reports, details are set out below:-

Accumulations and deposits	3	Licenced premises	74
Butchers' shops	61	Moveable dwellings	74
Bakehouses	32	Miscellaneous visits	115
Closets - defective	33	Meat inspection	682
additional	34	Mobile food premises & snack bars	6
conversion	39	Milk bottles tested	8
Completion of buildings	221	New buildings	415
Confectioners	3	Noise nuisances	2
Catering establishments	157	New drains - tested	269
Dustbins	30	inspected	170
Dampness	18	Old drains - tested	82
Dirty and verminous houses	4	Outworkers	37
Dairies	7	Other food samples	21
Distribution of milk	63	Overcrowding	11
Flooding in cellars	18	Pest control	73
Factories with mechanical power	89	Piggeries	15
Faeces samples	10	Petroleum	47
Fishmongers	2	Refuse collection & disposal	207
Fried fishshops	20	Septic tanks	53
Grocers	159	Smoke observation	7
Greengrocers	21	Smoke visits to boiler plant	1
Hairdressers' premises	42	Slaughterhouses	40
Housing - Public Health Act	16	Sampling milk bacteriological	155
Housing Act	277	Sampling ice-cream bacteriological	199
Other visits	51	Sampling water bacteriological	201
Improvement grants	390	Sampling water analysis	5
Infectious disease enquiry	64	Swimming bath water	95
Ice-cream premises	31	Unsound food	4
Knackers' yards	4	Water supply	30
Keeping of animals	7	Water courses	16

Total number of Inspections: 5,020

HOUSING:

The scale of activity under the Housing Act, 1957., was continued as last year. Reports on ten houses which were considered to be unfit for habitation and not capable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense were presented to the Public Health Committee. It was decided that notices under Section 16 of the Act be served in all cases. Statutory undertakings were accepted in respect of two houses which had previously been dealt with under Section 16 of the Act: the undertakings were to make the houses in all respects fit for habitation, and at the end of the year the work was well in hand.

During the course of the year, the houses in the Grassington No.1. Clearance Area were vacated, but in spite of reminders to the owners of the properties, no demolition work had commenced. A re-development scheme for this site was presented, but it was disapproved by the Planning authority as it was considered to be unsuitable for the locality.

Generally, I am of the opinion that suitable re-development of clearance sites should be encouraged to avoid vacant sites being left to become unsightly. The contractor who had commenced the demolition of buildings in the Grassington No.2. Area, after carrying on with the work fitfully for some months, fell ill and defaulted on his contract. The demolitions were finally completed by another contractor at considerably increased cost.

Authority was given to serve repair notices under Section 9 of the Act in two cases. Five houses were demolished during the year, and fifteen houses were closed. Sixteen houses were made fit for habitation after informal action by the Council and four after formal action.

Overcrowding was known to exist as set out:-

1. (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year: 2
 (b) Number of families dwelling therein: 2
 (c) Number of persons dwelling therein: 14
2. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year: 3
3. (a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during yr: 4
 (b) Number of persons concerned in such cases: 23
4. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding have again become overcrowded: 0

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

The administration of all the technical aspects of the Improvement Grant Schemes was continued by the Public Health Inspectors. The pattern was continued generally on similar lines to last year, the majority of the applicants being owner occupiers of property. It is gratifying to record that the total number of applications was considerably increased. The payment of half the approved expenses in "Discretionary Grants" up to the permitted £400 was continued. Included in the applications for tenanted properties were applications for "Discretionary Grants" to assist in the modernisation of six almshouses within the District; whilst the scheme was approved, work had not commenced at the end of the year. Brief details of applications received are set out below:-

(a) Standard Grants.

Total number of applications received: 71.

<u>No. of Applications.</u>	<u>Amenities to be provided.</u>	<u>Maximum Grant</u>
25	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply w.c. and food store	£155
1	Bath, hot water supply, w.c. and food store.	£150
12	Bath, hot water supply, wash hand basin & w.c.	£145
2	Bath, hot water supply and w.c.	£105
3	Bath, wash hand basin, w.c. and food store	£80
2	Bath, w.c. and food store	£75
5	Bath, wash hand basin and w.c.	£70
2	Bath and w.c.	£65
1	W.C. wash hand basin & food store	£55
4	W.C. and food store	£50
2	W.C. and wash hand basin	£45
8	W.C.	£40
4	Applications withdrawn or refused (conditions not having been fulfilled)	

Total number of grants paid after completion
of work:

48

<u>Total amount</u>	<u>Fixed bath or showers</u>	<u>Wash Basins</u>	<u>Hot Water Supply</u>	<u>W.C.</u>	<u>Food Storage Facilities</u>
£4,743	42	40	31	47	26

(b) Discretionary Grants:

<u>No. of Applications received</u>	<u>Approved Expenses</u>	<u>Grants Approved</u>	<u>Schemes Completed</u>	<u>Grant Paid</u>
57	£35,806	£14,218	26	£4,334

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS:

The passing of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960., which came into operation during the year altered the licencing procedure for caravans considerably. With a view to uniformity in the operation of the Act, two conferences between Planning, Public Health and other Council Officials were held in Leeds. The second conference was addressed by an official of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, who, I understand, had been associated with the Act in its passage through all the Parliamentary stages. These conferences were followed by a local meeting and the overall effect was most useful in finding solutions of procedural difficulties.

It appears that the provisions of the new Act will be very useful indeed in controlling multiple caravan sites, although in the case of sites for single caravans it appears that little improvement has been made. One point which appears to be of some importance in this new legislation is that there is no provision in the Act for the refusal of a caravan site licence once Planning permission has been obtained. This point particularly makes close co-operation between Planning and Public Health Authorities vital, for should any unsurmountable obstacle to a site on Public Health grounds exist, the Planning application must be refused. There has always been close liaison between the Divisional County Planning Department and the Health Department on caravans and this co-operation will be intensified in the future. During the year, meetings between representatives of the Area Planning Office and the Public Health Inspectors were held on all existing multiple sites and some proposed sites. Conditions were agreed between the two Authorities in all cases.

The Model Conditions for the operation of caravan sites were placed before the Council and those for recreational sites adopted for general use, each application was to be considered further as received. During the later part of the year, three site licences on the Ministry Model for multiple recreational sites were issued. The remaining licences were held in abeyance pending the renewal of Planning permission or, in one case, the determination of an appeal against Planning conditions.

Nine multiple sites with capacities varying from 3 to 300 were licenced. The total number of caravans authorised by these licences was 429. In addition, licences for the occupation of 24 single caravans were operative.

Whilst a considerable amount of time and effort was expended in administrative work under this heading, to keep really adequate account of the stationing of caravans in this extensive Rural District would require many more man-hours than are available, however, every effort was made to keep the position under some control with a fair amount of success.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to the Engineer/Manager of the Craven Water Board for the information given below:-

1. Information as to quality and quantity:

<u>Township.</u>	<u>Quality of Water</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Bradley	Generally satisfactory	Sufficient	
Cononley	Satisfactory	Sufficient	
Cowling	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Chlorinating Plant installed and operated since August 1959
Farnhill	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Low Moor supply abandoned in 1959 due to acidity of water
Glusburn	Generally satisfactory	Insufficient	Deficiency supplied from Cowling. Scheme prepared to supply the Parish from Keighley
Steeton-w-Eastburn	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Chlorinator installed for local sources and operated since June, 1960. All deficiency now supplied from Keighley and Brighton stream no longer used
Sutton	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Any shortage at local sources now supplied from Keighley. Burnroyd well not used

2. Bacteriological Examinations and Chemical Analyses of Water.

Samples taken in the year 1st January - 31st December, 1960.

<u>Township</u>	<u>No. of Samples of Raw Water</u>		<u>Results</u>	<u>No. of Samples of Treated Water</u>		<u>Results</u>	<u>No. of Chem. Samples</u>	<u>Result</u>
Bradley	Springs	14	9 Class 1 1 Class 2 4 Class 4	Nil	-	Nil	-	
	Borehole	9	9 Class 1	Nil	-	Nil	-	
Cononley	Mines Supply	9	8 Class 1 1 Class 2	Nil	-	Nil	-	
	Borehole	9	9 Class 1	Nil	-	Nil	-	
Cowling	Springs	27	21 Class 1) 2 Class 2) 1 Class 3) 3 Class 4)	28	27 Class 1 1 Class 2	Nil	-	
	Borehole	9	8 Class 1) 1 Class 2)					
Farnhill	Springs	27	26 Class 1 1 Class 3	Nil	-	Nil	-	
Glusburn	Springs	9	7 Class 1) 1 Class 2) 1 Class 3)	Nil	-	Nil	-	
	Borehole	8	8 Class 1)					
Stecton-w- Eastburn	Springs	18	7 Class 1 3 Class 2 2 Class 3 6 Class 4	12	12 Class 1	Nil	-	
Sutton	Springs	9	2 Class 1 3 Class 3 1 Class 4 4 Class 4	25	24 Class 1	Nil	-	
TOTALS:		148	114 Class 1 9 Class 2 8 Class 3 17 Class 4	65	63 Class 1 1 Class 2 1 Class 4	Nil	-	

3. Water liable to have plumbo-solvent action and action taken.

Cononley One sample taken during year from a long lead service pipe shows no lead content.

4. Action taken during year to supplies liable to contamination.

Bradley During year two spring sources which were mainly responsible for bad bacteriological results have been abandoned.

Cowling Water treated with copper sulphate during summer months to reduce difficulties from vegetable growth.

Steeton-w-Eastburn Chlorinating plant installed and operated from June, 1960.
Water treated with copper sulphate during summer months to reduce difficulties from vegetable growth.

Glusburn Water treated with copper sulphate during summer months to reduce difficulties from vegetable growth.

5. Properties supplied with water direct to houses.

<u>Township</u>	<u>No. of Premises supplied</u>	<u>Estimated Population supplied</u>
Bradleys Both	198	592
Cononley	294	879
Cowling	560	1,674
Farnhill	182	550
Glusburn	1,006	2,998
Steeton-w-Eastburn	921	2,673
Sutton	<u>833</u>	<u>2,490</u>
	<u>3,994</u>	<u>11,856</u>

There are no houses in the above Parishes which receive a supply by means of standpipes.

WATER SUPPLIES IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

The supervision and sampling of privately owned supplies within the District was continued by the Public Health Inspectors throughout the year.

The wet summer and autumn gave rise to a little difficulty in several of these supplies as might well be expected as few are filtered or sterilised.

During recent years it has been necessary to supplement the Kildwick and Carleton supplies from the Craven Water Board's mains, and even last year in spite of the excessive rainfall, it was necessary to connect the Kildwick supply to the Farnhill mains of the Water Board by an overland pipeline.

The Salterforth supply again gave rise to anxiety, and the necessity of chlorination was once more raised with the Company. On financial grounds there was resistance to the proposal and negotiations between the Craven Water Board and the Company were commenced. The Board was reluctant to take over the supply, and at the end of the year, no solution had been found. It has become increasingly obvious that some adequate solution must be found in the near future, having regard to the fact that practically all Salterforth village is supplied from this source.

Some difficulties were experienced with the supply to Thorpe Village, some pollution was obviously getting into the supply although apparently only after heavy rain. The position is still under investigation, and no solution had been found at the end of the year.

The supply serving the Hambleton district of Bolton Abbey again showed intermittent pollution, in spite of representations to the owner, no real effort had been made to locate and exclude the pollution. The matter is being followed up.

The supply to the Malsis area of Glusburn showed some pollution during the early part of the year; it was found that the chlorination plant had not been working for a little time. After the owners' attention had been drawn to the position, the plant was repaired, and put back into service. Later samples showed the water to be satisfactory.

The supply to two factories in Cowling was found to be subject to intermittent pollution; after receipt of the reports, the management had the factories connected to the public supply.

The supply to the Dale End area of Lothersdale again showed pollution. It seems obvious that from the standpoints of both quantity and quality, this supply cannot be made satisfactory, and the only real solution is the extension of public mains to serve Lothersdale Village.

During the year, 296 samples were sent for bacteriological examination, and one for chemical analysis. The latter was satisfactory, and of the others, 107 were satisfactory, 36 doubtful and 58 unsatisfactory. 4 samples were taken from the Water Board Supply to Cononley village for acidity and lead content: in all cases the results were negative.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor has supplied the information set out below:--

1. Cracoe, Hetton and Rylstone combined scheme and Hebden scheme was commenced in May, 1960., and is still in progress.
2. Schemes awaiting approval at the end of the year:--
 - (i) Burnsall
 - (ii) Lothersdale.

DRAINAGE WORK AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The supervision of drain laying for old and new properties was continued by the Inspectors during 1960. In all cases where this was possible, the hydraulic test was applied to new drains. 2,166 yards of 4" drain and 63 yards of 6" drain were tested. Only in a few cases was it necessary to disapprove and re-test the systems after modification.

36 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets at the sole expense of the owner; this figure is rather less than those converted annually during the last few years. 3 privies were converted to water closets during the year. In addition to the figures quoted above, 13, tipplers and 7 privies were converted to water closets as part of improvement grant schemes.

BUILDING.

The amount of private building being carried out in the District showed some increase during the year, and the administration of the Byelaws for new construction and extensions to existing buildings required considerably more time and effort than in other post-War years. A table as set out overleaf gives details of the development; this includes details of Council construction which is supervised by the Engineer and Surveyor.

HOUSES AND CONVERSIONS TO HOUSES, ETC.

	Grassington	Glusburn	Addingham	Stecton	Embsay	Sutton	Cracoe	Cononley	Gargrave	Thornton	Bracewell	TOTALS:
Council Houses	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Council Flats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings converted to houses, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Private Houses	2	2	2	9	10	2	1	1	3	1	2	35
Conversion of one house to two	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of W.C.s. in above houses	6	2	2	9	10	2	3	1	5	1	4	45
No. of baths in above houses	6	2	2	9	10	2	2	1	3	1	2	40
No. with Craven Water Board supply laid on	6	2	-	9	10	2	-	1	1	1	-	32
No. with other water from statutory or private undertakings	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	8
No. connected to sewer	6	2	2	9	10	2	-	-	1	1	-	33
No connected to septic tank	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	2	7

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

As hitherto, the factories within the District were visited throughout the year. 89 inspections were made to the 138 factories within the District. Arising from these inspections, 19 contraventions were brought to the notice of the occupiers of the premises.

During the year, responsibility for the issue of certificates of adequacy of fire escape provision passed from the Council to the County Fire Service. Co-operation with the fire service and H.M. Inspector of Factories was continued and copies of plans of all extensions to factories and new factory premises were sent to the appropriate officer of the Fire Service and H.M. Factories Inspector to assist them in carrying out their respective obligations.

There were approximately 43 outworkers engaged in burling and mending worsted cloth employed within the district by three textile factories; all these were visited at least once during the year. In addition, 40 outworkers living outside the District were employed and particulars of these workers were sent to the Public Health Inspector of the Districts in which they lived.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT.

The County Fire Service assists the Council in the exercise of their responsibilities under this heading by inspection of the storage premises and reports on contraventions of storage conditions. Many minor contraventions were reported and it was decided that persistent offenders should be given three months in which to comply properly with the storage conditions. All new installations and tanks of some age were pressure tested under the supervision of your own officers. 9 pressure tests on new and old tanks were made. Two new petrol filling stations were opened during the year.

The licences operative throughout the year authorised the storage of 236,500 gallons of petrol and 112 lbs. of carbide of calcium.

SCHOOLS:

Schools, especially those with canteens attached were visited during the year. Generally no serious cause for complaint was found, although some improvement should be made in the sanitary conveniences of some of the schools in the more isolated Parishes. As sewerage schemes are put in and extended, it is hoped that attention will be given to this necessity.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

There are no byclaws governing the keeping of animals operative within the District.

Early in the year a nuisance arose in the Parish of Glusburn from the keeping of poultry in deep litter houses. This is reported more fully later in the report.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

The places of entertainment within the District were visited throughout the year. The majority of such places are licenced premises, and many have had improved sanitary conveniences installed during the past few years; only a very few leave something to be desired, and it is hoped that the owners can be persuaded to modernise these within the very near future.

The notice under Section 89 of the Act mentioned in my last report had not been complied with at the end of the year. The delay in this case was because of delay in the negotiation of a new lease with a brewery who had promised themselves to carry out the work as soon as the lease was signed. I have every reason to hope that this improvement will be done very shortly in accordance with proposals submitted by the lessees.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

On the whole, the Clean Air Act, 1956., was observed by factory occupiers throughout the year. Several timed observations were made, but in no case was dark smoke being emitted in excess of the time permitted.

In one case on investigation of a complaint of grit emission, it was found that the washing jets in the grit arrester had again become choked and corroded, and thus ineffective. Arrangements were made that this plant be inspected and overhauled on each occasion that the boilers are not working, and flues are being cleaned. Since that time, no further complaint has been received, nor has grit emission been observed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no trades listed as offensive established within the District. The knackery and maggot breeding premises were operated throughout the year without creating statutory nuisance or giving offence.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

No major alterations or extensions were made in the Public Cleansing service throughout the year; the frequency of collection was maintained as hitherto. The erection of new houses throughout the District increased the work, but this was balanced to some extent by the diminution of the time spent in emptying pail conveniences as more villages are sewered and the pails converted to water closets.

The Shelvoke and Drewery fore and aft tipping vehicle ordered last year was put into service, and its increased capacity has been very useful in coping with the increased bulk of refuse to be collected.

Vehicles in use at the end of the year were:-

<u>Make of Vehicle.</u>	<u>Date Purchased.</u>
Dennis Side Loader - 8 cu.yd.	January, 1951
Dennis Side Loader - 8 cu.yd.	September, 1952
Dennis Side Loader - 10 cu.yd.	May, 1954
Dennis Side Loader - 10 cu.yd.	May, 1956
Dennis/Shefflex - 10 cu.yd.	October, 1958
Austin "101" van	August, 1959
Shelvoke & Drewery fore & aft - 14 cu.yd.	July, 1960

Although the number of pail closets continued to diminish there were still many to be dealt with, and a new tank for this purpose was put into service. It is hoped that the tank which is made of oak, will resist the corrosive action of the contents better than steel which soon pits and corrodes away in spite of protective treatments.

All grades of waste paper were sold to the Mill without restriction throughout the year, the price per ton was somewhat higher than the agreed figure. Non-ferrous metals and heavy scrap iron and steel were sold to merchants without difficulty, but light scrap iron was impossible to sell and such scrap had to be buried on the tips.

The collection of trade waste was continued at, in most cases, a nominal charge of 10/-.

Towards the end of the year it was decided that further protective clothing be purchased for the men so that there would be as little interruption of the work as possible during bad weather. The clothing which was in addition to boiler suits which have been supplied for some years, was one Melton donkey jacket, one P.V.C. sou'wester and one pair of P.V.C. overtrousers for each man engaged in collection and disposal of refuse.

Whilst the composting of pail closet contents with bracken and straw was continued some difficulty was experienced in marketing the resultant compost. Two market gardeners who were buying the material went out of business, and fresh outlets were difficult to find.

The Butterhaugh refuse tip at Gargrave was further developed, and is now in regular use for Gargrave and adjacent Parishes.

Serious difficulty was experienced through the year in excavating soil for tip covering, because of the heavy rainfall which was maintained throughout the year from June onwards.

The bin loan scheme was continued, and to some extent extended during the year. Some income accrued from the scheme.

Details of refuse collection are set out below:-

Approx. No. of bins collected:	327,500
Approx. No. of pails collected	22,200
Approx. No. of loads collected	3,075
Approx. tonnage collected	6,413
Cost per ton of collecting and disposing of refuse	£2. 6. 7d.
Cost per 1,000 head of population for collecting and disposing of refuse	£628.

The income from the sale of salvage and services rendered during the year was as under.

Materials or Service.	Weight.				Income		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Mixed waste paper	47	18	2	-	359	19	3
Fibreboard	49	6	3	-	468	14	1
Newspapers	51	10	-	-	475	9	1
Light iron	1	5	2	-	5	10	-
Brass			1	4	1	3	-
Rags	1	-	-	11	24	18	5
Copper			2	2	4	8	-
Aluminium			3	7	5	10	-
Mamure						14	-
Scrap iron					1	1	-
Collection of trade waste					49	11	10
Removal of accumulations					39	9	5
					<u>1,446</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>

RODENT AND OTHER PEST CONTROL.

During the early part of the year the rodent operative carried out his duties in a very able manner and accumulations of work from his earlier illness were cleared up.

Two sewer maintenance treatments and associated surface disinfestations were carried out. Whilst there was some extension of the rodent control work on farms, particularly towards the end of the year, the response of farmers generally was disappointing.

No formal notices under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act were necessary.

For the control of cockroaches the use of an insecticidal lacquer was used with such effective results that after the first, no further treatment was found to be necessary. Thirteen infestations in factory and other canteens were dealt with in this way.

During the early months of the year, complaints were received from the residents of the Junction area of Glusburn of nuisance from vast quantities of flies in and around their houses. After investigation it was established that these flies were of a variety known as the Lesser House Fly and the most likely breeding place was fowl manure or ground contaminated by fowl droppings. It appeared that the most likely breeding place was a collection of some single storey buildings used for rearing pedigree poultry which had been established in the vicinity. The owners were approached and arrangements made to spray the droppings beneath the perches and other likely breeding grounds with liquid insecticide preparation containing dieldrin. The liquid was decided upon after experiments with powder had proved it to be unsuitable because of the widespread dissemination of the powder and the terror the use of the sprayer caused to the poultry.

After the first few weeks the nuisance gradually subsided and then disappeared altogether. There was a slight recurrence later in the year when it was found that the spraying had been neglected by the breeder because of shortage of staff. In spite of frequent inspections this was impossible to check as the liquid, unlike the powder spray left no visible trace; when the treatment was resumed, the nuisance again disappeared.

A similar but smaller infestation occurred towards the end of the summer at Netherside School. In this case, Lesser House Flies were found to be breeding in ground contaminated by the outfall of the insanitary sewerage disposal plant serving the school. Spraying with a proprietary insecticidal powder controlled the infestation and it disappeared later in the year. The plant has now been modernised.

RAG, FLOCK, ETC. ACT.

There are no firms within this District making new upholstered furniture. One or two small firms repair and recondition furniture.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

One licence for the use and occupation of a pet shop was issued during the year. This shop deals mainly in tropical fish and pet foods.

MEAT FOR FEEDING ANIMALS.

There are no byelaws to control the sale of meat for animal feeding operative within the District and no shops selling such meat.

The wholesale distribution of raw meat from a knackery within the District was continued. Conditions at the knackery were good and no meat was seen to be distributed uncoloured.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.(a) Milk Sampling.

The sampling of those milk supplies which are not tested frequently elsewhere was given high priority throughout the year. The samples were all tested by methylene blue and given the "ring" test for the presence of brucella abortus. Reports of all samples on the methylene blue test were forwarded to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. All samples which gave positive results to the "ring" test were subjected to the culture test or biological examination for the presence of brucella abortus. In the case of four of the samples which gave positive results, the presence of live brucella was confirmed either by culture or biological examination. In three of these cases, notices under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959., were served on the producers requiring the diversion of all the milk for pasteurisation until the herd was found to be free from infection.

Apart from the producer-retailers, there were 21 firms registered as retailers and distributors of milk. 17 firms were issued with licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949., authorising them to sell tuberculin tested milk within the District and 14 firms hold Dealers' Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949., authorising the use of the designations "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised". There were five licenced dairies within the District.

Set out overleaf is a summary of samples of milk taken during the year.

(b) Ice-Cream.

There were 126 retailers registered for the sale of ice-cream, of these five were also registered as manufacturers.

Sampling throughout the year was regular and systematic: the results usually were satisfactory. In the case of any sample giving grade three or four results an immediate visit was paid to the premises, the retailers methods checked thoroughly and the ice-cream re-sampled.

During the early months of the year, the largest of the manufacturers operating within the district purchased new premises, and a considerably larger plant. The first few batches of ice-cream from the plant gave consistently poor results, and it was necessary for an Inspector to remain on the premises for all the working time during several days and inspect every process before satisfactory results were achieved. In the course of time, however, the defects in method of working were eliminated, and the resultant product gave consistently grade one results. Details of samples taken are given below:-

Grade 1.	179
Grade 2.	12
Grade 3.	1
Grade 4.	<u>7</u>
	199

MILK SAMPLES 1960.

	Methylene Blue		Biological Test		Ring Test					Biological Ring		Culture Test	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	Neg.	Pos.	Weak Pos.	St. Pos.		Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Ordinary Milk	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Attested Milk	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	-	1	-
Tuberculin Tested Milk	130	10	56	-	105	19	1	3		12	3	21	3
95. Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	3	-	Phosphatase Test										
			Satis.	Unsatis.									
Sterilised Milk			Turbidity Test										
			Satis.	Unsatis.									
			5	-									
Bottles	Satis. 3	Unsatis. -											

Total samples taken - 163

The three positive Brucella Abortus Culture Tests followed positive ring tests: culture tests following the strong positive ring tests were all negative. One culture test, following a strong positive ring test was not completed as the culture was overgrown with moulds: a repeat sample gave a negative culture.

(c) Slaughterhouses.

There were seven licenced slaughterhouses within the District. During the early months of the year, the inspection of the slaughterhouses was completed and reports on the conditions found and recommendations to comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and Slaughterhouse (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations were presented to the Council. The reports were considered, meetings with the licence holders were arranged, and the proposed improvements outlined and discussed. The outcome of the meetings was that four licence holders decided they were willing to spend the money to bring their premises to compliance with the Regulations, two were unwilling, and in one case no firm decision was reached whether to recondition the existing slaughterhouse or to erect a new one.

After the receipt of the above information and other information demanded by the Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959., further reports were presented, and the Council's own report based on the information given was forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

All animals known to have been slaughtered for food within the District were inspected in some cases prior to and in all cases during or after slaughter. The disposal of condemned meat was, as hitherto, collected by an approved manufacturer of meat and bone meal. As there were no facilities available at any slaughterhouse for sterilisation of such meat it was all coloured prior to collection and sterilisation.

The carcasses of meat and offal rejected is set out below:-

BEEF.

<u>Type of Disease</u>	<u>Meat Lbs.</u>	<u>Organ Lbs.</u>
Abscesses		40
Actinobacillosis	100	54
Bruising	53	
Cirrhosis		17
Cysticercus Bovis	223	23
Distomatosis		135
Emaciation and Dropsy	545	30
Enteritis		25
Fibrosis		3
Hydronephrosis		3
Linguatula Larvae		2
Necrosis		11
Oedema	180	
Pneumonia		8
Tuberculosis	<u>1,217</u>	<u>432</u>
	<u>2,323</u>	<u>833</u>

MUTTON.

Ascaris Lumbricoides		2
Cysticercus Temnicollis		12
Oedema	20	
Parasites		26
Pneumonia		2
	<u>20</u>	<u>42</u>

<u>PORK.</u>	Meat <u>Lbs.</u>	Organ <u>Lbs.</u>
Abscesses		2
Ascaris Lumbricoides		460
Cirrhosis		14
Congestion		243
Cysticercus Tenuicollis		54
Emaciation	18	6
Erysipelas	2	
Fatty Degeneration		10
Fever	122	41
Fibrosis		75
Hepatitis		157
Hydronephrosis		1
Infarcts		52
Mastitis		10
Necrosis		118
Pericarditis		765
Peritonitis		4
Petechial Haemorrhages		1
Pleurisy		250
Pneumonia		1,640
Pyæmia	45	15
Septic Pneumonia		2
Tuberculosis	2,620	41
Urinary Cysts		4
Urticaria	<u>10</u>	<u> </u>
	<u>2,717</u>	<u>3,955</u>

HORSEFLESH.

Hydatid Cysts	14
Nematode Cysts	<u>14</u>
	<u>28</u>

Local Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have, from time to time, diverted bovines reacting to the tuberculin test to a slaughter-house within the District; this factor accounts for the incidence of tuberculosis recorded in bovines in the table overleaf.

Type of Animal	Cattle excl. Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed and inspected	681	127	1	1,419	20,083	8
Diseases and conditions other than tuberculosis and cysticerci						
Whole carcasses unfit	-	2	-	-	5	-
No. of carcasses where parts or organs unfit	34	7	-	22	1,734	2
% affected	4.99	7.09	-	1.55	8.66	25
Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses unfit	-	2	-	-	-	-
No. of carcasses where parts or organs unfit	7	47	-	-	195	-
% affected	1.03	39.38	-	-	0.97	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigerat- ion (incl. in above).	12	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally rejected	-	-	-	-	-	-

(c) Food Premises.

At the close of the year, some 80% of the total number of premises had fixed wash-hand basins of various types installed, in all these cases hot and cold water, or hot water at a suitably controlled temperature was available. There are still, however, some traders who have not yet fully complied with the Regulation, and it is proposed to make reports on them to the Public Health Committee in the near future.

On the whole, cleanliness was found to be good, but the untidy methods of some traders do require overhaul.

Inspections of premises are set out overleaf:-

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>
Bakehouses	32
Licensed Premises	74
Butchers' shops	61
Catering establishments	157
Grocers' shops	159
Fish premises	22
Confectioners	3
Greengrocers' shops	21
Mobile shops and snack bars	6

Canned food as set out below was found to be unfit for human consumption, and was destroyed or diverted to animal feeding. Details are as under:-

<u>Food.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>		<u>Condition.</u>
	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>	
1 can corned beef	6	-	Decomposition of contents
3 cans ham	33	1	Decomposition of contents
2 cans vegetable soup		12	Blown and damaged can
1 can processed peas		8	Blown and damaged can
6 cans garden peas	3	-	Blown and damaged can
1 can tomatoes		8	Blown and damaged can
4 cans pineapple	3	10	Blown and damaged can
2 cans mandarin oranges		12	Blown and damaged can
1 can peaches	1	-	Blown and damaged can
1 can evaporated milk		12	Damaged can and decomposition
1 can cherries		8	Damaged can and decomposition
1 packet suet		8	Decomposition
1 packet groats		8	Decomposition
1 can corned beef		12	Damaged can
1 can grapefruit	1	4	Damaged can
3 cans stewed steak	2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Damaged can
2 cans butter beans	1	0	Blown and damaged can
1 can fruit salad		8	Blown and damaged can
1 can creamed rice		8	Blown and damaged can
1 can creamed sago		8	Blown and damaged can
1 can tomato soup		15	Blown and damaged can
2 cans milk	1	14	Blown cans
2 cans meat soup	1	14	Blown and damaged can

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

Whilst there are no baths in public ownership within the District, two swimming baths at village institutes are open to the public during part of the year. Water from these baths was sampled frequently during the season. "On the spot" tests to determine the amount of chlorine in the swimming bath waters were carried out by your inspectors each time water samples were taken. Most of the results were good, but one or two samples did show rather higher bacterial count than is desirable.

As in previous cases, changing the filtering media corrected the trouble. The water in one of these baths is from the public supply, and is mechanically filtered and chlorinated continuously; in the other case, the plant is similar but the water originates from a private supply.

There are two other baths at schools within the District, and although these are not open to the public, some samples were taken.

The results of analyses of the water is set out below:-

Satisfactory.	86
Unsatisfactory.	8
Doubtful.	1

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

Part One of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)		Number of																					
			Inspections (3)				Written Notices (4)				Occupiers prosecuted (5)													
	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.					
	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities†	9	2	13	7	25	39	6	9	3	9	4	6	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	76	40	50	82	24	95	132	49	23	13	123	11	12	89	4	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority§ (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	77	49	53	95	31	25	135	138	49	32	17	132	15	6	14	89	4	2	19	1	1	1	1	1

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found																Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted*															
	Found								Referred by H.M. Inspector																							
	(2)				(3)				(4)				(5)					(6)														
	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.						
	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...																																
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)																																
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ...																																

* Metropolitan Borough, County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District.

† To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of the number of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Factories Act, 1937 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspector of factories.

§ i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 & 108).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found																Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)															
	Found		Remedied				Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)				By H.M. Inspector (5)																					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)													
	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	U.D.	R.D.	R.D.	R.D.			
	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)																																
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)																																
(a) Insufficient																																
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	11	4	4	9				11	4		6			6							4	2										
(c) Not separate for sexes ...																																
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)							14							10																		
Total	11	7	6	10	1	2	15	11	7	2	7	1	2	16							7	5	1	2	1							

102
PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)					Section 110										Section 111																				
					No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)					No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)					No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)					No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)					Notices served (6)					Prosecutions (7)					
					D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	R.D. R.D.	R.D. R.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	R.D. R.D.	R.D. R.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	R.D. R.D.	R.D. R.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	R.D. R.D.	R.D. R.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	R.D. R.D.	R.D. R.D.						
					Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle Skipton	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle Skipton	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle Skipton	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle Skipton	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle Skipton	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle Skipton	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle Skipton	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle Skipton	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle Skipton	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle Skipton	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle Skipton	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle Skipton																			
Wearing apparel					Making etc.		...	...	...																										
					Cleaning and Washing		...	...	...																										
Houshold linen					...	...	...	...	...																										
Lace, lace curtains and nets					...	...	...	...	...																										
Curtains and furniture hangings					...	...	...	...	...																										
Furniture and upholstery					...	...	...	...	...																										
Electro-plate					...	...	...	...	...																										
File making					...	...	...	...	...																										
Brass and brass articles					...	...	...	...	...																										
Fur pulling					...	...	...	...	...																										
Iron and steel cables and chains					...	...	...	...	...																										
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels					...	...	...	...	...																										
Cart gear					...	...	...	...	...																										
Locks, latches and keys					...	...	...	...	...																										
Umbrellas, etc.					...	...	...	...	...																										
Artificial flowers					...	...	...	...	...																										
Nets, other than wire nets					...	...	...	...	...																										
Tents					...	...	...	...	...																										
Sacks					...	...	...	...	...																										
Racquet and tennis balls					...	...	...	...	...																										

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Cont.)
Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110										Section 111																					
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)					No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council					No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists					No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises					Notices served					Prosecutions						
	(2)					(3)					(4)					(5)					(6)					(7)						
	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	R.D. R.D.	R.D. R.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	R.D. R.D.	R.D. R.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	R.D. R.D.	R.D. R.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	R.D. R.D.	R.D. R.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	R.D. R.D.	R.D. R.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	D.D. U.D.	R.D. R.D.	R.D. R.D.		
	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton	Barnoldswick	Earby	Silsden	Skipton	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle	Skipton
Paper bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea picking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feather sorting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carding etc., of buttons etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffed toys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chocolates and sweetmeats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cosaques Christmas stockings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Textile weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lampshades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SECTION F.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH SERVICES IN DIVISION 1. OF
THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

1. General Description
2. Health Centres
3. Midwifery Services
4. Child Welfare
5. Home Nursing
6. Health Visiting
7. Home Help Service
8. Mental Health Service
9. Vaccination and Immunisation
10. Unsatisfactory Families
11. Welfare of the Aged
12. Prevention of Illness- Care and After-Care
13. Nursing Homes
14. Ambulance Service
15. School Health Service
16. Welfare Foods Service
17. Medical Examinations

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Details of the acreages and populations of the eight districts have already been given in Section A. Of these districts the whole of one (Sedbergh), and considerable portions of two (Settle and Skipton R.D.), come within the Yorkshire Dales National Park. This is an extensive area of beautiful and relatively wild country in which the average number of persons per square mile is 34 compared with an average for the Administrative County of 640. Agriculture is the staple occupation in this area, with quarrying and limestone burning, and a few small mills as subsidiary industries.

The remainder of the Division has been termed the Lower Dales area, with much good farming land and a variety of industries in the towns and larger villages in which textiles predominate. In the Bowland district State Forests have been established over quite an extensive area, but not elsewhere.

The employment situation has generally been satisfactory. The Government Scheme for reorganising the Cotton Industry (including Rayon) resulted in several firms ceasing production, with up to 220 workers affected. But when unemployment was at its maximum it only represented 1.3 per cent of the insured population compared with a national figure of 1.8 per cent; and during the second half of the year it varied between 0.4 and 0.6 per cent.

The economy of the area has been sufficiently flexible to absorb most of the redundant workers; to provide jobs for some males recruited from areas of high unemployment; and work for aliens in hospitals, schools, textiles and quarries.

As regards the climate, the fine weather ended on the 2nd July, and 1960 was the worst summer for a very long time. But the Spring was dry and the winter 'open'. That was all to the good, for according to the vital statistics a severe winter is much more deadly than a sunless summer. The widely held belief that sharp frosty weather kills the germs has no scientific support.

2. HEALTH CENTRES.

In the Report for 1959 mention was made of an agreement between the Trustees of the late Miss Delaney's estate and the County Council, for the use of 'Overdale' at Settle. The aim is to make this house the centre for many health services in the area, and to provide facilities for a rural population which they are at present unable to obtain without travelling, and without much wastage of effort and time. Plans for its adaptation are now complete, and it is hoped that a start will be made on the work early in 1961.

It is also encouraging to report that negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of a site in Skipton on which a clinic will be built to cater for the local health authority's services, and to provide a centre for the many socio-medical activities in the southern half of the Division.

3. MIDWIFERY SERVICES:

It is the responsibility of the Local Health Authority to provide midwives for mothers who wish to have their babies at home. In this Division one whole-time midwife is employed, in the West Craven area. Elsewhere this work is undertaken by the home nurse/midwives.

196 confinements were attended by the midwives during the year. That is 16 per cent of the total births in the Division, and a figure well below the national average. In almost all cases the family doctors are also "booked", and they attended 86 of the domiciliary confinements.

Although there were no maternal deaths in this Division in 1959 or 1960., there was one in 1957., and one in 1958., out of 1,265 and 1,158 births respectively. Attention was again focussed on this vitally important subject during the year in a Confidential Enquiry into maternal deaths in England and Wales in 1955 - 57. This report emphasises that the steep fall in the maternal death rate in the past 30 years can give the members of both medical and nursing professions a false sense of security. Whilst the patients themselves certainly tend to overlook the dangers. Furthermore, for every death there are many near-deaths which are not shown in statistics, and which may leave permanent disability. In the expert assessment of these deaths it was concluded that nearly half of them were avoidable. Toxaemia of pregnancy caused the largest number, followed by pulmonary embolism, abortion, and haemorrhage.

When considering the danger to the mother it is important to consider the dangers to the child, for peri-natal mortality is now recognised as a sensitive index of the quality of obstetric care. The perinatal mortality rate is a term used to describe the combination of still-births and deaths during the first week of life. In England this rate is still high, and if it could be reduced to the rate in Sweden several thousand infant lives would be saved every year. Many lives could be saved if the national rate were reduced to that of London and S.E. England. A life saved in early infancy or childhood means a lifetime saved. Whereas the most heroic surgery applied to an elderly person can add at best a few years to a life already well-nigh spent.

The statistics of births notified in the Divisional area during the year are given in the following table.

	BIRTHS.				
	Domiciliary:		Institutional:		Total:
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications					
(i) Urban Districts	51	-	343	3	397
(ii) Rural Districts	146	-	314	6	466
(b) Add Inward Transfers	1	-	338	6	345
(c) Total notifications received	198	-	995	15	1,208
(d) Deduct Outward transfers	2	-	18	-	20
(e) Total adjusted births	196	-	977	15	1,188

Ante-natal Clinics.

The Clinic at Settle was closed during the year, for the attendances were very small and did not warrant the time expended by the doctor and health visitor when similar facilities were available at general practitioners surgeries. This action was in line with the recommendations made in the Cranbrook Report, which was discussed last year. More emphasis is, however, being laid on the midwives sessions, for there is increasing recognition of their importance in explaining the physiology of pregnancy and labour, and reducing the anxieties which many mothers experience.

Attendances at the clinics were as follows:-

Ante-Natal Clinic.	No. of women who attended during yr.	Total Attendances.	
		Doctors Sessions	Midwives Sessions
Barnoldswick	137	606	206
Earby	107	440	144
Glusburn	17	68	48
Settle	9	26	115
Bontham			67
Silsden			38

In other areas the ante-natal care is shared between the midwife and family doctor, except in those cases booked for hospital confinement for which the local health authority has no responsibility.

4. CHILD WELFARE.

There is probably no career upon which young adults are launched with such inadequate training as parenthood. And a great deal of advice and readjustment are necessary if learning is not to be done by trial and error with its many failures and disappointments. Although girls leaving school are more mature, generally speaking, than the boys, one recent survey has emphasised that they marry increasingly early. One in four girls married by 19., one in two by the age of 21. Six years after leaving school half were married and many had children.

Judging by the attendances it is obvious that the child welfare clinics have an important part to play in the education of the young mother. And supplemented by the home visits paid by the health visitors, are doing much to ensure that children get a good start in life.

The few critics of clinics, mainly doctors, occasionally ask why they are still necessary in a National Health Service. The short but correct answer is that the great majority of people in the Service are fully occupied in treating established disease, and that nothing has been developed to take their place. Meantime, efforts are being made to re-orientate the activities at clinics to meet modern needs, with an increasing emphasis on health education, difficult though this is when most of them have to be held in rented premises unsuitable for the purpose.

Another criticism is that too much time is spent on the routine weighing of babies. But if this matter is enquired into it will often be found that mothers say they are taking a baby for weighing when in fact their primary need is advice and guidance from the health visitor or doctor on difficulties which they prefer not to talk about to others, but whose curiosity or concern can be stilled by a reference to the weighing scales.

As very little in the way of actual treatment is now undertaken at clinics it will be apparent from the attendance records given below that the advice given is appreciated by many mothers. There are, in fact, some who value an alternative form of help, and dislike the idea of general practitioners having a monopoly of medical advice.

There have been a few alterations in the clinic sessions during the year. The opening of a static clinic at Hellifield permitted the diversion of the mobile clinic to Langcliffe on alternate Mondays; and a re-organisation of its route in North Ribblesdale was undertaken to provide sessions in Slaidburn. In Airedale the mobile clinic was withdrawn from Embsay and transferred to Steeton. The number of sessions provided is far in excess of those in any other Health Division, our policy being to provide facilities for the rural areas comparable to those elsewhere, whenever it is practicable. In that aim we continue to receive a great deal of support from the ladies who attend our clinics as voluntary helpers.

The locations, and details of attendances are as follows:-

(a) Static Clinics.

<u>Location of Clinic.</u>	<u>No. of sessions per month.</u>	<u>Total No. of children who attended during year.</u>	<u>Total attendances of children during year.</u>
Barnoldswick	8	344	3,053
Earby	6	226	1,673
Gargrave	2	73	578
Glusburn	4	196	1,718
Grassington	2	92	523
Silsden	4	154	1,364
Skipton	8	399	3,186
Waddington	2	73	624
Settle	2	97	777
Bentham	3	130	687
Ingleton	2	103	573
Sedbergh	2	95	463
+ Hellifield	2	54	279

(b) The Mobile Clinic.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Attendances</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
Addingham	243	Grindleton	252
Bradley	219	+ Bolton-by-Bowland	18
Carleton	138	+ Hellifield	136
Cononley	135	Long Preston	168
Cowling	372	+ Burton-in-Lonsdale	117
+ Embsay	5	Horton-in-Ribblesdale	32
+ Steeton	170	Austwick	124
		Helwith Bridge	69
		Clapham	40
		+ Slaiburn	12
		+ Langcliffe	169

+ indicates clinic in operation for part of the year.

(c) Premature Births.

Premature babies are those weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation. During the year 80 prematures were born, 70 in hospital, and 10 at home. As prematurity is the chief cause of death in children under one year, specially equipped and staffed hospital units are provided for the care of these babies.

(d) Nurseries.

Following the closure of the County Council's day nurseries in Earby and Barnoldswick, there was no such establishment in the Division for several years. However, a day nursery for children over two years has recently been established by the owners of a textile mill in an endeavour to obtain additional experienced female staff

(e) The Nursery and Child Minders (Regulation) Act, 1948.

Under this Act registration and approval of homes is required where three or more children under five years of age are received to be looked after for a day or a substantial part of a day, or for any longer period, not exceeding six days. There was one registered minder at the beginning of the year, and a second was added during the summer.

(f) Unmarried Parenthood.

There were 33 illegitimate births during the year, and the services of the department were requested on 9 occasions. The County Council provided financial assistance in 9 cases which were admitted to Homes administered by Moral Welfare Associations. These Associations also provided help and support in other cases, and we are grateful for assistance which they continue to provide.

(g) PHENYLKETONURIA.

As this condition has received some publicity during the year, this is an appropriate place to give additional information.

It is an inherited metabolic disease, the basic fault appearing to be a deficiency of the enzyme normally responsible for the breakdown of phenylalanine absorbed in excess of the body's requirements. As a result phenylalanine accumulates in the blood, and is believed to interfere with the development of the brain, giving rise to mental defect. The excess of phenylalanine can be detected by testing the urine of babies, and this has been undertaken by the health visitors during the year. One case was discovered in December and admitted to hospital, for the control of this disease requires exacting professional supervision and very special dietary control. It is, however, believed that with early diagnosis and treatment, the condition can be controlled, and the otherwise irreversible changes in the brain averted.

Fortunately, it is a very uncommon condition, and it has been suggested that probably not more than 20 to 40 cases occur in Great Britain each year. Much remains to be learned about the condition and the effects of treatment, for the diet is very unpalatable and may have to be continued for years.

5. HOME NURSING.

The Division has been fortunate in maintaining a full establishment throughout the year, and being able to provide adequate cover for holidays, off-duty, and sickness. Four members of the staff undertake home nursing only, and 20 home nursing and midwifery. Of the latter, three are employed as whole-time relief staff and have been invaluable in a Division which covers nearly half a million acres. All nurses have cars, either their own or supplied by the County Council: and a number live in houses provided either by the District Councils or the County Council.

The pressure of work always varies considerably, but in terms of visits 1960 was busier than either of the two preceding years. The number of visits paid to give injections was considerable, but it is to the Aged that the home nurses devote the major part of their time. Their work is almost entirely under the clinical direction of the family doctors, and it is surprising that requests from hospitals are so few. The team of family doctor, nurse, and often home help are, of course, keeping many patients out of hospital by their combined efforts. But the view is held that they could do more, particularly in the application of simple dressings to save out-patient attendances, and in the care of post-operative cases discharged early from hospital. Many of the hospital waiting lists are long, and it should be possible to effect some reduction by this procedure.

A brief classification of the work undertaken is as follows:-

<u>Classification</u>	<u>No. of cases attended during the year.</u>	<u>No. of visits paid during the year.</u>
Medical	1,698	37,379
Surgical	479	9,575
Infectious Diseases	-	-
Tuberculosis	29	1,551
Maternal complications	16	67
TOTAL:	2,222	48,572

6. HEALTH VISITING.

In this Division the health visitors undertake duty as school nurses and tuberculosis visitors in addition to their customary responsibilities for children under school age, clinic services, and the aged population. One health visitor spends approximately a third of her time on hospital liaison work, with particular reference to the admission and discharge of the chronic sick. It has been a difficult year due to illness and shortage of staff, and despite repeated advertisements it has not been possible to fill two vacancies with candidates of the experience required, and the ability to drive cars. When these requirements can be fulfilled the difficulty of finding accommodation remains.

However, the staff have willingly undertaken extra duty, and a new commitment. That is the testing of all babies at the age of six weeks for the condition called phenylketonuria, to which reference has already been made. A good deal of attention has also been paid to Health Education in the form of talks and film shows to groups at clinics and schools; and in organising displays at three exhibitions. Attention has also been given to the ascertainment of deafness in young children, one health visitor and one doctor having attended courses under the auspices of the Department for the Deaf, Manchester University. They have given demonstrations to the rest of the staff, with particular emphasis on the vulnerable groups.

The fortnightly case conferences organised by the psychiatrist in charge of the Child Guidance Clinic have been continued, and these are of particular value to the health visitors now that so much attention is being given to the subject of mental health.

It is difficult to summarise all the medico-social work undertaken by the health visitors, but visits undertaken in 1960 were recorded as follows:-

<u>Classification.</u>	<u>Total Visits.</u>
Expectant Mothers	576
Children under 1 year	8,800
Children between 1 and 5 yrs.	10,715
In respect of tuberculosis	794
Other cases	6,926

7. HOME HELP SERVICE.

The home helps continue to play an increasingly important part in our social system, and in England and Wales the net expenditure on this service has increased by over 50 per cent in the past five years.

The majority of staff are part-time, which enables more staff to be provided during the morning when the demand for it is greatest, and also makes for a more flexible service in permitting some part-timers to do extra work in times of pressure or emergency. At the end of the year 108 home helps were employed, and they were attending 352 households for varying periods each week.

The administration of the service, particularly in a Division so widespread as this is not an easy task; and would be impossible without the full co-operation of the health visitors and home nurses, and the willingness of the home helps to take on any case, and to work longer or shorter hours according to the demand. Here, as elsewhere, the home helps are mainly employed in caring for the elderly and the chronic sick. Without their help many in these categories would be forced into giving up their homes and seeking accommodation in hospital, welfare home, or with relatives. Although some pay reduced contributions, or perhaps nothing towards the cost of the service, this arrangement is obviously a cheaper and happier solution. On the whole, there is less demand in rural districts than in industrial areas, because members of the family are more likely to be within reach, private help is sometimes easier to obtain, and assistance from neighbours more likely. But this is not always the case, and where there is serious need in a village for help from the local authority service it may prove very difficult to obtain it owing to transport problems. This is a frequent experience where people retire to country villages. So long as they remain active they enjoy the life, but it is a different story when they become frail and ill, and need an increasing amount of help and support which relatives and friends are unable to provide.

A major problem in the care of old people is the washing of clothing and bed-linen, and some authorities have provided laundry services. That has been given consideration, but there are many practical difficulties in a Division such as this, and a partial solution has been found by issuing special absorbent pads to the home nurses for use in the care of incontinent patients.

Night services have been developed in some cities and large towns, intended primarily for patients who should be in hospital, but for whom beds are not immediately available. It was possible to develop one such scheme during the year, thanks to the promises and efforts of a few individuals who have a deep interest in this form of welfare.

Statistics of work undertaken during the year are as follows:-

Category of Case	From previous year	Number of Cases		Hours employed
		New Cases	Total	
Maternity - incl. expectant mothers	4	53	57	4,003
Tuberculosis	2	1	3	793
Chronic Sick				
(a) over 65 yrs.	266	161	427	74,266
(b) under 65 yrs.	41	65	106	13,788
Others	2	11	13	1,290
Totals:	315	291	606	94,140

Each case number is a human problem, and it may be appropriate to end by quoting from a letter received just before this section was written.

"I am very glad to say that I am now sufficiently recovered in health to do my own housework, and would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for all the help you sent me during my long convalescence. My family and I have been most grateful to you all and I would like to say how kind and willing Mrs. "C" has been at all times. She has been most helpful. Also Mrs. "S" and Mrs. "M" for helping me when Mrs. "C" was away. Also Miss "F" for her kindness in visiting. We do thank you one and all".

(Mrs. "C", Mrs. "S" and Miss "M" were the home helps; Miss "F" the health visitor).

8. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The most important single event within the National Health Service during the year was the coming into operation of the remainder of the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959., giving effect to the enlightened and forward thinking of recent years.

The basic aim of the new thinking is to break down segregation and the feelings of isolation, neglect and frustration which it engenders. It seeks, therefore, to avoid, as far as possible, the removal from the community and their own homes of those suffering from any form of mental disorder unless they need a period of treatment as in-patients in hospital, or long-term care which only a specialised hospital can provide. And to provide this treatment in most cases with no more formality than is required for other forms of illness.

Much of the work in making this Act a success falls on the local health authorities, for particular emphasis is laid on community care services, including training and occupation centres, social centres and clubs, home visiting services, and residential homes and hostels.

So far as this Division is concerned expansion on the following lines is visualised:-

- (a) The appointment of two additional mental welfare officers to help and advise mentally disordered persons whether or not they have been in hospital. Up to the present the one officer on establishment has been fully occupied with the care of the mental defectives (the subnormal and severely subnormal under the new terminology).
- (b) the development of adequate training facilities for all ages by the building of an occupation centre at Skipton, which will be a residential centre for those unable to travel to it each day. This will be a great advance on present provision, which consists of small group training centres open on three days each week in Skipton, Settle and Bentham; supplemented by the attendance of six children at the Keighley Occupation Centre and visits to isolated homes by a home teacher.

Hostel accommodation for those having employment (often rather precarious), but without suitable homes, will also be provided, but not in this Division. Whilst accommodation for the severely subnormal cases requiring permanent hospital care will continue to be provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

- (c) The expansion of Part III Accommodation (Welfare Homes) for the care of those aged persons who show mild or temporary mental disturbances: but the severe cases will still require hospitalisation.
- (d) The development of a more effective liaison with hospitals and their staffs; and with family doctors, upon whom additional responsibility will fall with the shift in emphasis to community care. For liaison with the main hospitals (Menston and Scalebor Park) senior mental welfare officers have been appointed. But developments within the Division itself will depend on the recruitment of additional staff.
- (e) Developments in the hospitals in the provision of small short-stay or treatment units capable of dealing with 80 per cent of all admissions. This has become possible with modern treatment (such as electro-convulsive therapy, insulin, and tranquilisers), and means that fewer and fewer patients will need to spend long periods of their lives in large, remote institutions cut off from the world and from mixing with other people.

This is an ambitious programme requiring both time and a great deal of money for its development. There will also be difficulties in recruiting staff. But the view has been expressed in Parliament that the new procedure for local authority grants should operate in favour of the health services with particular emphasis on mental health, young children, and old people. In the meantime our training centres continue to perform a useful service. Supervision and support for the subnormal remains an important function, and as much attention is devoted to 'after-care' as time and staff permit.

9. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination and immunisation are available at all clinics and at all doctor's surgeries. The reasons for advocating these procedures have already been given in Section C., where particular emphasis was laid on the need for protection against diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough and poliomyelitis. Reference was also made there to raising the immunity of adolescents against tuberculosis by the use of B.C.G. vaccine. It only remains to explain the need for immunisation against tetanus, and to give the annual statistics. Tetanus is not a common disease, but many of the fatal cases are due to wounds not thought serious enough to warrant the injection of antitoxin at the time they were sustained. Nevertheless, it has been stated that nearly a million doses of antitoxin are given each year, with some thousands of attacks of serum sickness, and a few deaths. Active immunisation with tetanus toxoid is a far safer procedure than passive protection with tetanus antitoxin, and it is customary to give it as Triple Antigen - that is protection against tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough by three injections at monthly intervals in infancy.

Statistics:(a) Diphtheria.

Number of children immunised during the year:-

Age at date of final injection.

Under 5. 5 to 14 yrs. Total:

1,126 185 1,311

The number of children given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e., subsequent to complete full course) was 934. These injections are usually given when the children enter the primary schools.

(b) Whooping Cough.

Children immunised during the year:-

Age at date of final injection.

0 - 4 yrs. 5 - 14 yrs. Total:

1,088 Nil 1,088

(c) Poliomyelitis.

Numbers completing three injections since inception of the scheme.

All age groups: 6 months to 40 years.:

13,494

(d) Tetanus.

Numbers immunised during the year:

Age at date of final injection.

<u>Under</u>	<u>6 mths.</u>	<u>1 - 2</u>	<u>2 - 3</u>	<u>3 - 4</u>	
<u>6 mths.</u>	<u>to 1 yr.</u>	<u>yrs.</u>	<u>yrs.</u>	<u>yrs.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
280	405	141	24	24	874

(c) Smallpox.

Vaccinated during the year:

<u>Age at date of vaccination.</u>					<u>Total.</u>
<u>Under</u> <u>1 yr.</u>	<u>1 year.</u>	<u>2 - 4</u> <u>yrs.</u>	<u>5 - 14</u> <u>yrs.</u>	<u>15 yrs.</u> <u>or over.</u>	
352	39	15	14	78	498

(f) B.C.G. Vaccination.

(i) Vaccination of thirteen year old children:-

Number offered vaccination:	1,009
Number accepting vaccination:	786
Number of those who were tuberculin negative:	567
Number given B.C.G. vaccination:	564

(ii) Young children at special risk:

Number vaccinated by the Chest Physician:	75
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10. UNSATISFACTORY FAMILIES.

It is becoming increasingly appreciated that although results may come gradually and setbacks be not infrequent, it is a worthwhile achievement to keep together, during the early years of childhood, a family which would otherwise have been broken-up. And by support, understanding, and the use of community resources to effect even a limited improvement in the quality of family life. With that end in view nine meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee were held during the year, with the Divisional Medical Officer as chairman. They were held on an area basis to permit full discussion on each family; and to ensure, so far as possible that all officials concerned with their welfare were able to attend. At these meetings 63 families came under discussion for one reason, or many. This may seem a large number, but only a small minority are regarded as real problem families. There are, in fact two distinct groups. The first consists of those which could, but do not, pay their rent regularly. A matter of financial mismanagement which leads to threats of eviction. The second group consists of families which may be in arrears of rent, but also present many social defects which require the continued attention of all who are concerned with their welfare.

It is very difficult to evaluate the results of any scheme dealing with social problems, but if the number of evictions, the absence of prosecutions for neglect and ill-treatment of children, and a limitation in anti-social activities are used as "yard sticks", then there is some cause for satisfaction. Eviction is now a rare event, and when representatives of the eight District Councils met during the year to discuss the provision of special accommodation for evicted families it was decided that there was no real need for it, particularly as the size of the Division militated against any scheme of joint provision.

In last year's Report mention was made of relieving a health visitor of all other duties so that she could concentrate on the problem families. Unfortunately, this scheme had to be abandoned by reason of illness, and we had to revert to our usual practice of individual officers giving such time to these families as their other duties permitted, along with the admission of a few mothers and their children to Brentwood in Cheshire, where special training

is available. However, the scheme did meet with some success, and strengthened the belief that intensive case work by one individual is the approach which will bring the greatest measure of success in this field.

11. WELFARE OF THE AGED.

The estimated mid-1959 population of England and Wales was 45,386,000, including 5,369,000 (11.8 per cent) persons aged 65 years or more. Nearly two million, the majority being women, were aged 75 or more. The rate of increase in the number and proportion of old people has been comparatively rapid in Britain, as in most other countries with well developed social and medical services, and it is likely that their numbers will increase by a further two million over the next two decades. Of the present total probably about half a million are housebound through infirmity, and well over a million are believed to be living alone.

These are figures which give cause for concern, for although 96 per cent of old people live at home and are reasonably well and active, it cannot be denied that the existence of these large and growing numbers create strains and tensions which are aggravated by certain factors. The more important of these factors are smaller families, dispersal and weakening of family ties, mobility of labour, opportunities for the employment of women, and a belief that the State should accept more responsibility for its dependants. The State has already accepted responsibility to the extent of providing about 56,000 hospital beds and 80,000 welfare home beds in England and Wales. More will be provided, but it is equally important to see that these beds are used to the maximum advantage, and that they are available to those in real need and not blocked by patients who should no longer be occupying them.

Even when that objective is achieved it is quite obvious that institutions will never be able to care for the majority of the elderly, and that they must become dependent on their relatives, friends or neighbours when they become ill or infirm; backed up by the Social Services in the form of family doctor and specialist, home nurse, home help, health visitor, chiropody, physiotherapy, meals on wheels, nursing equipment - and last but by no means least, help from voluntary organisations. Other important provisions are suitable flats and bungalows, laundry services, visiting services, day hospitals, clinics for the aged (of which a few are already operating), and short-stay accommodation to give temporary relief to relatives. Finally, there should be a consultant for diseases of Old Age and Chronic Sickness at the hospital, working in partnership with the domiciliary and welfare services, and in close contact with the relatives. A unit will then be available which can provide a bed when it is really needed, instead of a depository for the chronic sick beset with social problems, with a long waiting list. No mention has been made of Old Peoples' Clubs, for although valuable they are only used by a small minority of the aged. Or of the distribution of Christmas parcels which are of little value when compared with good neighbours or home visitors who are at hand throughout the year. It is really a question of seeing how efforts and resources can be best applied. This section has been written at some length in order to provide both an appreciation of the problems, and of the resources available to deal with them. Much has been done, even within the past ten years; but much remains to be done if the increasing number of old people are to be properly cared for in their declining years and to die in circumstances of which no-one need feel ashamed.

Attention has been focussed on the latter point by a recent report to the Gulbenkian Foundation. The title of this report was "Peace at the Last" - a Survey of Terminal Care in the United Kingdom - and it contains much information, some of it disquieting, about the services and accommodation available for the chronic sick and dying.

12. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

The prevention of illness is very much a matter of education. We can reach the mothers, and sometimes the fathers, of young children easily enough, because the clinical and preventive services provide a venue. But with regard to the general public - and their need is no less - an organised approach through the mass media now seems to hold out the best hope of success. Of these media television is undoubtedly the most important, and of increasing importance in a contemporary social scene where the congregation of groups of people in a meeting place is rapidly declining and entertainment becoming increasingly centred on the home. The use of these media in health education is being closely studied at national level and the outcome is awaited with interest.

Locally, reliance must be placed on personal persuasion, which is undoubtedly the most successful method, if all who are concerned with the Health Services in the broadest terms will co-operate. Leaflets, posters, displays, group talks, films and film strips have their uses, and have been used quite extensively. But little attention has been paid to exhibitions because of the difficulty in attracting sizeable audiences in our small towns, and in the belief that they are often only a means of "preaching to the converted".

The radio, newspapers, and particularly the womens magazines also have an important part to play. And our local weekly newspaper has been helpful in giving publicity to a number of health matters.

With regard to after-care., the equipment issued to the home nurses for loan to patients under their care has been put to good use. Larger items such as wheel chairs, and special beds, chairs and mattresses are supplied through the Divisional Health Office.

Liaison with the hospitals is uneven, but that is probably inevitable when we have dealings with so many and some are a long distance away. But it continues to improve, even if the time spent in meetings and committees is not proportionate to the results achieved.

As previously mentioned one health visitor spends about a third of her time on liaison work, submitting reports on the circumstances of patients recommended for admission to chronic sick wards. During the year 152 initial visits were made, others to assess progress, and some to arrange for services to be made available (e.g., home nurse, home help, aids for the disabled) on a patient's discharge. She also made arrangements for 18 elderly invalids to occupy "the holiday bed" at Raikeswood Hospital, to give their relatives a rest from the exacting day to day care, and perhaps to take a holiday themselves.

Recuperative Home Treatment has again been provided, either at the seaside, or at the Brentwood Home in Cheshire for mothers with young children. But undoubtedly the most important development in 'After-care' has been the provision of a chiropody service, and it warrants a separate reference.

CHIROPODY.

For some years the Minister of Health had been urged to agree to an extension of the limited chiropody services being provided by local health authorities under the National Health Service Act, but in view of the many other calls being made upon the money available for the Service he was unable to agree until 1959. Towards the end of that year the West Riding County Council's proposals for the establishment of a service received his approval, and an immediate start was made on their organisation at divisional level. Meetings were held with the chiropodists qualified under the Medical Auxiliaries Regulations 1954., and with the Old Peoples' Welfare Committees already operating a service and employing their own chiropodists whether qualified under the Regulations, or otherwise. Also with Welfare Committees not operating a chiropody service, but where it was important they should do so if a comprehensive service was to be provided.

These meetings were most successful, and everyone concerned was most co-operative. During the past year the scheme has been extended, and at its termination 13 qualified chiropodists were under contract to provide treatment either in their own surgeries or by domiciliary visits to those unable to make the journey to a surgery. In addition 7 Old Peoples' Welfare Committees were providing a service, their expenses being reimbursed by the County Council. By these means 2,542 patients were receiving treatment at the end of the year. Patients in this context means men over 65., women over 60., expectant mothers, and the physically handicapped, for whom a certificate recommending free treatment has been issued by the family doctor, home nurse, health visitor, or midwife.

Of the need for this service no doubt exists when it is known how many old people are crippled by corns, callouses, bunions, and long toe nails. Their feet tend to become distorted by trying to walk on parts which cause less pain, and eventually walking becomes such an effort that they become house-fast or even bed-fast. This sequence should now become less frequent, and an important advance in the welfare of the aged and crippled has been achieved.

The organisation and operation of the scheme has involved the administrative and clerical staff in a great deal of extra work. It has been dealt with, but some additional staff will be required as the service expands to cover all people eligible for benefit.

13. NURSING HOMES.

There is only one nursing home in the Division. It has ten beds, three of which are registered for maternity cases, but used infrequently. This nursing home is inspected periodically under the terms of the Public Health Act of 1936.

14. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulances are provided at the following points:-

Sedbergh Agency Service:
Tel. Sedbergh 449 (Day)
Sedbergh 267 (Night)

Operated by St. John's
Ambulance Brigade.

County Ambulance Station,
Cannock Lane,
Settle.
Tel. Settle 3194/5

Covers Settle Rural
Districts exc. Nappa but
incl. Bolton-by-Bowland
in Bowland R.D.

Clitheroe Agency Service.
Tel. Clitheroe 154.

Covers all parishes in
Bowland R.D. except
Paythorne, Newsholme,
Horton and Middop.

County Ambulance Station,
Bank Street,
Barnoldswick.
Tel. Barnoldswick 3146 & 3177

Covers the West Craven
area, Nappa in Settle
R.D. and Paythorne,
Newsholme, Horton and
Middop in Bowland R.D.

Grassington Agency Service,
Tel. Grassington 346

Operated by St. John's
Ambulance Brigade for the
Upper Wharfedale parishes

County Ambulance Station,
Broughton Road,
Skipton.
Tel. Skipton 2273

Covers Skipton U.D. and
surrounding parishes in
Skipton R.D.

County Ambulance Station,
Dalton Lane,
Keighley.
Tel. Keighley 3223.

Serves Silsden U.D. and
those parishes in the
southern part of Skipton
R.D.

County Ambulance Station,
White Cross,
Guiselley,
Tel. Guiselley 2191

Covers Addingham and Beansley
in Skipton R.D.

The cover given is that in general use, but alterations may be made depending on the type of patient (e.g., out-patient, emergency), the destination of the patient, and inter-depot co-ordination of calls.

All Ambulances are now fitted with radio communication equipment and, when out on journeys, may be contacted through a base radio transmitter at Giggleswick which is connected by private telephone lines to Barnoldswick, Settle and Skipton Ambulance Stations. This principle of direct communication between a driver and his Ambulance Station adds greatly to the efficiency of the Ambulance Service in that he can be directed from place to place without having to return to his Station, thus saving considerable time and mileage. It is invaluable in the case of major incidents and also in the case of accidents on the road, as Hospitals can be warned over the network to be prepared to accept casualties. This latter is of particular benefit to the seriously injured.

A Mobile Mountain Rescue Unit is held at Settle Ambulance Station for use in the more remote rural districts where it would be impossible to send a standard Ambulance. This vehicle is invaluable in periods of snow to remove patients from remote farmsteads.

It is fitted with additional special radio equipment for establishing local communications and linking to the mains radio network from isolated major incidents or pot-hole rescues.

15. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

In the last two Reports reference was made to the interference with medical inspections by the need to concentrate on vaccination against poliomyelitis. Now that most children have received this protection it has been possible to return to our routine practice, and to examine all children at least three times in their school careers - i.e., as entrants, leavers, and intermediates. Statistics for these examinations are given in the tables (a), (b), (c) and (d) below.

In addition, particular attention has been paid to two common conditions, both of which are liable to cause distress, and are difficult to treat. The first is enuresis or bed-wetting, for which a new form of treatment is available in the shape of an electrical device operated by a low voltage dry battery, which rings an alarm or 'buzzer' by the bedside when a very small amount of urine is passed. This is a safe and often very effective remedy for those children who have not responded to other forms of treatment. The second is obesity, which if untreated may lead to a lifetime of psychological and postural problems. Treatment is not easy, for it requires persistence and the full co-operation of the parents and teachers if the fat child is to benefit from a suitable and often prolonged dietary régime.

(a) Periodic Medical Inspections.

<u>AGE GROUP</u> <u>INSPECTED</u> (by years of birth) (1)	<u>NUMBER OF</u> <u>PUPILS</u> <u>INSPECTED</u> (2)	<u>PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS</u> <u>INSPECTED.</u>			
		<u>SATISFACTORY:</u>		<u>UNSATISFACTORY:</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of</u>
			<u>Col.2.</u>		<u>Col.2.</u>
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 & later	1	1	100	-	-
1955	603	575	95.4	28	4.6
1954	311	293	94.2	18	5.8
1953	114	112	98.2	2	1.8
1952	254	245	96.4	9	3.6
1951	109	100	91.8	9	8.2
1950	19	18	94.8	1	5.2
1949	173	166	95.9	7	4.1
1948	448	441	98.4	7	1.6
1947	167	163	97.6	4	2.4
1946	20	19	95.0	1	5.0
1945 & earlier	772	763	98.8	9	1.2
TOTAL:	2,991	2,896	96.8	95	3.2

(b) Other Inspections:

Number of Special Inspections: 1,253

No. of re-inspections: 51Total: 1,304(c) Pupils found to require treatment at
Periodic Medical Inspections.

<u>AGE GROUP</u> <u>INSPECTED.</u>	<u>FOR DEFECTIVE</u> <u>VISION (EXCL.</u> <u>SQUINT).</u>	<u>FOR ANY OF THE</u> <u>OTHER CONDITIONS</u> <u>RECORDED.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>INDIVIDUAL</u> <u>PUPILS.</u>
(by year of birth)			
1.	2.	3.	4.
1956 & later	-	-	-
1955	27	104	121
1954	14	57	62
1953	2	16	17
1952	17	33	46
1951	6	21	21
1950	-	-	-
1949	14	8	16
1948	38	69	95
1947	10	43	47
1946	1	1	2
1945 & earlier	34	105	133
Total:	163	457	560

(d) Return of defects found by medical inspection in
the year ended 31.12.60.

Defect	Periodic Inspections							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin:	12	29	19	38	41	21	72	88
Eyes: (a) Vision	43	56	32	52	82	80	157	188
(b) Squint	23	17	4	6	11	4	38	27
(c) Other	5	7	3	3	8	5	16	15
Ears: (a) Hearing	3	5	3	3	1	7	7	15
(b) Otitis Media	7	28	4	-	3	8	14	36
(c) Other	3	13	4	4	2	10	9	27
Nose & Throat	35	157	17	25	32	47	84	229
Speech	16	13	-	4	4	2	20	19
Lymphatic Glands	2	88	-	7	4	21	6	116
Heart	2	33	3	10	1	17	6	60
Lungs	15	50	6	19	14	25	35	94
Developmental								
(a) Hernia	3	2	-	1	4	-	7	3
(b) Other	5	25	1	1	12	15	18	41
Orthopaedic								
(a) Posture	2	16	3	18	9	38	14	72
(b) Feet	25	81	16	43	14	59	55	183
(c) Other	13	46	10	21	11	27	34	94
Nervous System:								
(a) Epilepsy	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1
(b) Other	-	13	-	6	2	6	2	25
Psychological:								
(a) Development	1	9	-	3	4	12	5	24
(b) Stability	11	50	1	14	14	53	26	117
Abdomen	1	7	3	4	3	7	7	18
Other Defects	18	18	8	7	8	23	34	48
TOTALS:	246	764	137	289	285	487	668	1,540

+ T = Treatment
O = Observation

All defects noted at inspection as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of inspection. Whenever it is considered necessary for a child to be referred for a specialist's opinion (other than for an ophthalmic examination) notification is sent to the family doctor so that he can make the arrangements or such alternative provision as he considers desirable.

(e) CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS.

School children are seen at infant welfare clinics when required as unfortunately staff shortages and other commitments have not permitted the re-establishment of the separate school clinics.

Children found to have defects of vision attend clinics at Skipton, Barnoldswick, Settle, Sedbergh, Ingletton and Clitheroo, and are seen by one of the Regional Hospital Board's ophthalmologists. During the year he saw 817 children.

The Child Guidance Clinic was open on Monday afternoons throughout the year, and Dr. Burbury saw 18 children and their parents. 10 of these were children which continued under treatment from 1959. This clinic is a great asset, for there are many children with psychological disturbances, and to have to go no further afield than Skipton for treatment (often prolonged) is important.

The Speech Therapy Clinics have been continued under Miss Thomas with a total of 387 sessions, to cover 91 cases carried over from 1959 and 56 new cases. Cases discharged numbered only 49., but as the majority of them need prolonged treatment this is not surprising.

One child with extremely defective speech was accepted by the only residential school in the country which deals exclusively with speech disorders.

(f) HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

It is the duty of the Local Education Authority to ascertain those children who, by reason of disability of body or mind, require special educational treatment; and to make provision for the special education recommended by the medical officers. This is a duty under Sections 34 and 33 respectively, of the Education Act, 1944.

Such children are called Handicapped Pupils. Some can attend ordinary schools, and an increasing number are attending day special schools. But in a Division where much of the population is scattered over a wide area, and there are no large aggregations of population, arrangements have usually to be made for handicapped pupils to attend residential special schools.

At the end of the year 133 children were classified as handicapped, and 47 children with lesser defects were classified as 'observation cases' under our own criteria. These children are seen regularly by a school medical officer or school nurse. The arrangements made for the education of the handicapped children were as follows:-

	<u>Attending</u> <u>Residential</u> <u>Special</u> <u>Schools.</u>	<u>Attending</u> <u>Ordinary</u> <u>Schools.</u>
The Blind	1	-
The Partially Sighted	2	2
The Deaf	3	1
The Partially Deaf	5	1
The Educationally Subnormal	14	26
The Epileptic	1	3
The Maladjusted	3	13
The Physically Handicapped	7	15
The Delicate	5	10

In addition there were 7 children awaiting placement in special schools, 10 attending a day special school and 5 having home tuition. This is an improvement on last year when 17 children were awaiting placement.

There are three residential special schools in Craven:-

- (a) Netherside Hall, near Grassington, for 40 senior physically handicapped boys;
- (b) Ingleborough Hall, Clapham, for 50 junior physically handicapped boys and girls.
- (c) Baliol School, Sedbergh, for 56 senior educationally subnormal boys.

The medical supervision of children at these schools is undertaken by the staff of the Division.

(g) EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The employment of children under school age is regulated by the County Council's byelaws, and includes a medical examination. 42 children were examined during the year.

(h) YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

As it has been possible to examine all the school leavers this year, the practice of submitting reports to the Youth Employment Officer has been resumed. These include special recommendations where it is indicated.

(i) B.C.G. VACCINATION.

This has already been referred to under 'Tuberculosis', and the statistics given under 'Vaccination and Immunisation'.

(j) CLEANLINESS.

The health visitor/school nurses undertake the examination of children's heads for infestation with vermin. During the year 18,074 examinations were made and 202 children found to require treatment. Special combs and head lotions are available when the infestation is severe or persistent.

(k) DENTAL SERVICE.

Although the service has never been quite adequate this Division has, until recently, been a good deal better off than most other places. But the end of 1960 saw the service at its lowest ebb with but one full time dental officer instead of the three on establishment, and an area dental officer giving part-time assistance. Entry into private practice, call-up for military service, retirement through ill-health, and death in a road accident were responsible for this sad state of affairs. These misfortunes have fallen most heavily on the rural areas where many parents find it difficult, often most difficult, to take their children to a dentist in private practice. And where a good service has been provided by the Authority for a number of years by using two caravans. It is a matter for great regret that much of the work undertaken therein now looks like being wasted.

Details of work undertaken during the year are as follows:-

Number of children inspected	4,104
Number of children found to require treatment	3,304
Number of children offered treatment	2,938
Number treated	1,566
Number of attendances	4,462
Number of extractions:	
(a) temporary teeth	1,403
(b) permanent teeth	424
Number of general anaesthetics	201
Number of fillings:	
(a) temporary teeth	1,027
(b) permanent teeth	2,914
Number of other treatments:	
(a) temporary teeth	100
(b) permanent teeth	1,134

16. WELFARE FOODS SERVICE.

The distribution of welfare foods, other than liquid milk, continues to be the responsibility of the local health authorities. Orange juice is supplied for children under two years, cod liver oil for children under five, and vitamins A. and D for expectant mothers. Distribution is undertaken at the Skipton and Settle Health Offices, the child welfare clinics, and by voluntary agencies in a number of more isolated villages.

The amounts distributed were 9,241 tins of National Dried Milk, 30,196 bottles of Orange Juice, 5,116 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, and 3,741 packets of Vitamin Tablets.

Whilst the demand for these protective foods is very much less than when they were introduced twenty years ago, it is believed that the better standards of food now available to the classes entitled to them probably compensates for deficiencies in uptake in most cases.

Even so, and bearing in mind that this service is only available to a minority of the community, it is costing in the region of £25,000,000 per year in England and Wales alone.

17. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Particulars of examinations performed by the Divisional Medical Staff during the year:-

For entry to Superannuation Schemes:	62
Entrants to Training Colleges:	57
Teachers:	33
Others:	9

SECTION G - STAFF.
(as at 31st December, 1960).

Ø indicates services shared with other Divisions.

(i) MEDICAL AND DENTAL.

M. Hunter, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.	Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.
H.M. Dean, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.) J.A. Farrer, M.B., B.S.)	Senior Assistant County Medical Officers and Deputy Medical Officers of Health.
R.R. Stoakley, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	Assistant County and School Medical Officer.
A. Morrison, M.B., Ch.B.) A.B. Morrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.) A.J. Kenmuir-Evans, M.B.B.Chir.) E.B. Dowell, M.B., Ch.B.) G.D.G. Cameron, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)	Clinic Medical Officers working on a sessional basis.
Ø T.S. Severs, M.D.	Ophthalmologist.
Ø W.M. Burbury, M.A., M.B., D.P.M.	Consultant Psychiatrist.
Ø D.G. Pickles, M.A.	Psychologist.
G.A. Thompson B.Ch.D., L.D.S. M. Lord, B.D.S. Two vacancies.	Area Dental Officer. School Dental Officer.

(ii) PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

J.S. Brewer, M.S.I.A.	Barnoldswick U.D.
J.V. Bird (Pupil)	" "
R.R. Overend, M.A.P.H.I.	Bowland R.D.
M.H. Beckwith, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	Earby U.D.
D.S. Willis (Pupil)	" "
F.J. Lawson, M.S.I.A.	Sedbergh R.D.
N. Firth, M.A.P.H.I.	Settle R.D.
F. Smith, M.A.P.H.I.	Settle R.D.
W. Mitchell M.S.I.A.	Silsden U.D.
B. Stephenson, M.A.P.H.I.	" "
E. Hargreaves, A.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.	Skipton U.D.
A.F.G. Holmes, M.A.P.H.I.	" "
J. Thornton (Pupil)	" "

A.W. Craven, M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.	Skipton R.D.
G.E. Haigh, D.P.A., A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	" "
K. Parker, M.S.I.A.	" "
D. Hopkinson (Pupil)	" "

(iii) NURSING STAFF.(a) Divisional Nursing Officer.

Miss F. Stevenson, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., C.M.B. (Part 1) H.V., Q.I.D.N.S.

(b) Health Visitor/School Nurses/Tuberculosis Visitors.

Miss H.F. Arnour	S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss M. Bracewell	S.R.N., S.C.N., H.V., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss B. Brown	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. H. Bower	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss P.J. Crompton	S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.N., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. D. Crabtree	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss N. Easton	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss I. Fell	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss M.A. Harte	R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss A. Lambert	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1) B.T.A., H.V.
Miss M. Mitchell	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. B.A. Priestley	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. I.G. Roscow	S.R.N. (Assistant H.V.).
Miss S.A. Sinn	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss M. Whaley	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss L. Whittaker	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1) H.V., D.N.

(c) Home Nurses.

Mrs. I. Molyneux	S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Parkinson	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Pratt	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. G. Wearden	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

(d) Home Nurse/Midwives.

Mrs. E. Altham	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss M. Bales	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss J.B. Baldry	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss O.M.E. Bottone	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss M. Brown	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss E.M. Butler	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss J. Dawson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss I. Cutler	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss C. Herbert	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M.A. Howard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss A.M. Hunter	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. D. Miller	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss K.M. Pritchard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss A.G. Rogers	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss O.M. Sparks	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss A.J. Slinger	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss K.M. Teece	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss D.M. Thompson	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss A. West	S.R.N., S.C.M.

(e) Home Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor.

Mrs. P.M.E. Bunnett	S.R.N., S.C.M.
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(f) Midwife.

Mrs. M. Hunt	S.R.N., S.C.M.
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(iv) OTHER STAFF.
Mental Health Service.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Ø Mrs. M. de la Cour)
)
 Ø Mrs. M. Webster)
)
 Mrs. A.M. Dickinson, S.R.N., S.C.M.)
 Miss M.E. Marshall M.A. (Home Teacher)
 Mrs. M.A. Taylor)
) Part-time teachers at Group Training Centres.
 Mrs. A.M. Benton)

Speech Therapist.

Miss K. Thomas. L.C.S.T.

Venereal Diseases Social Worker.

Ø Mrs. Doige Harrison S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Home Helps.

Full time	None
Part time	108

Other Domestic Staff

Part-time	5
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Administrative and Clerical Staff.

Mr. K.A. Knowles - Senior Clerk
 Mrs. B. Baker
 Mr. R. Bentley
 Mrs. B.H. Coates
 Mrs. S. Dale
 Miss E.R. Kinder
 Mr. B. Lund
 Miss B. Mee
 Miss B. Nowell
 Miss L.F. Simpson
 Miss B. Wood

Mrs. E. Branston)
 Mrs. B. Eastwood) Part time.
 Miss D. Harrison)
 Mrs. J. Knowles)

At the end of the year there were two vacancies in the Divisional establishment, for health visitor/school nurses. In addition, two health visitors were off duty through illness, one having been away for several months. To be told that even with this depleted staff we are in a better position than many other Divisions gives no satisfaction. Fortunately, we have been able to maintain a full staff of home nurses and home nurse/midwives, but a number are eligible for retirement in the near future, and there is certain to be great difficulty in recruiting replacements who can drive cars and undertake midwifery when required.

There is a national shortage of midwives, and it is important to make their working conditions as good as possible. The case loads of the home nurse/midwives in this Division are mostly small, but they are still on duty day and night except when taking their recognised periods off duty. Discussions have, therefore, been held with the object of providing some form of relief from the 24 hours on-call system, and the staff encouraged to develop a night-rota system where practicable.

With regard to courses of instruction, the midwife and one home nurse/midwife attended refresher courses. One health visitor attended a special course. Two midwives, one health visitor and two home nurses attended short refresher courses at Grantley Hall arranged by the County Council. In addition special day courses for midwives and home nurses were held on an area basis, and arrangements made for several midwives to receive instruction in the use of trilene anaesthesia.

Staff conferences were held in Skipton and Settle on a number of occasions to discuss administrative and professional matters. These are important in a large Division where most of the staff work in isolation and meet infrequently.

We have again been pleased to welcome a number of visitors and give them either instruction or facilities for studying our work. These included student health visitors, nurses in training under the Queen's Institute, newly appointed divisional nursing officers, and two ladies engaged on a Course at the College of Nursing in London.

The clerical staff were very fully occupied throughout the year, and some overtime working was necessary, chiefly in the Home Help Section. The annual Staff Dinner was again a very successful function. Our principal guest was the Senior Administrative Medical Officer of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, and eighty three people attended.

